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LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

A Mature Dan Quayle Made Republican Case

High U.S. Aide Ordered Hunt In Clinton Files

By Michael Isikoff and Eugene Robinson

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official ordered the U.S. embassies to London and Oslo earlier this month. to conduct "extremely thorough" searches for files on Bill Clinton's years as a gradu-ate student in England, including any doc-uments relating to the Democratic presidential candidate's draft status and citizenship, according to department offi-

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The unusual instructions, communicated to telephone calls Oct. 1 by Elizabeth M. Tamposi, assistant secretary of state for consular affairs, came during a period in which Republican campaign officials and members of Congress were escalating their attacks on Mr. Clinton's draft history and role in the anti-war movement in

After receiving the call from Miss Tam-posi, Norbert J. Krieg, consul-general at

Foreign leaders keep their distance from the Bush campaign. Page 6.

the U.S. Embassy in London, decided to handle the matter and began looking through old embassy files, he said in an interview this week.

"I personally checked the files, and I can tell you we found absolutely nothing." Mr. Krieg said.

[Senator Al Gore, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, said Wednesday that it was "very disturbing, even ontrageous, for George Bush to use the State Department to rummage through the per-sonal files of an American citizen for polit-ical purposes," The Associated Press re-

[Vice President Dan Quayle said the file search could have been a result of "a request from the news media." He added: It has nothing to do with the campaign. This would not be initiated on our own,

phone calls had been part of a department-wide search for records on Mr. Clinton in response to Freedom of Information requests from several news

As a result of one such request from Hearst Newspapers, Mr. Krieg said, the embassy in London received a State Department cable Sept. 30 specifically requesting a search of files relating to Mr. Clinton's draft status, student visas and

Mr. Krieg said he had initially assigned the search request to his staff. But he and other current and former department officials said the direct intervention by Miss Tamposi, a policical appointee, underscored the urgency of the Clinton search and showed that it was receiving extraor-

dinarily high-level attention.

Mr. Krieg said Miss Tamposi had instructed him to be "extremely thorough" to his search. "It was unusual in the sense that I got a call from Betty Tamposi," Mr. Krieg said. "Normally, I personally don't get involved in handling these checks." A spokeswoman said that Miss Tamposi

See RECORDS, Page 8

But Gore Seemed More Presidential

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Vice President Dan Quayle
may be no Jack Kennedy, but he was no stumblebum either in the second of the 1992 campaign debates last night

In fact, he gave a far better-focused summary of the Republican case than his boss, President George Bush, managed in his first encounter

Right at the start, Mr. Quayle asserted that Mr. Clinton would make a bad economy worse and charged that he "does not have the strength or the character to be president." His words were as crisp as a television commercial
Senator Al Gore, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, held his own in the substan-

NEWS ANALYSIS

tive aspects of the debate, providing real-life examples to undergird many points.

He also seemed more presidential than Mr. Quayle, who often resorted to flippant asides, telling Senator Gore at one point, "Take a breath, Al. Inhale."

Several times the vice president dropped into

an stagy, melodramatic voice.

But Senator Gore, who has been counted an asset to the Democrats from the moment he was chosen, had been expected to do well. Mr. Quayle has been considered a liability for four years, and many Republicans sought his removal from this year's ticket. So the vice president had little to lose and everything to gain in the

Nothing that took place is likely to change the minds of tens of thousands of voters. There were no pratfalls, no decisive blows.

Even if there had been, it is far from certain that they would have affected the outcome of the race, because most voting decisions give little weight to the merits of the vice presidential candidates. The next debate between the presidential candidates is Thursday night in Richmond, Virginia.

Four years ago, Mr. Quayle was widely adjudged a weak nominee and the loser of his debate with Lloyd M. Bentsen, but the Bush-Quayle ticket won, even carrying Senator Bentsen's home state. Texas, by a substantial mar-

Mr. Quayle never forgot what his mission was Tuesday night - to attack and undermine the credibility of Mr. Clinton. He kept at it for 90 minutes, repeatedly depicting the Arkansan

Unlike Mr. Bush, who keeps saying the economy is not as bad as it looks — and who hurts his credibility, according to the polls, every time he does so — Mr. Quayle conceded that "it is a bad economy" and then turned, again and again, to attack Mr. Clinton's tax plans, his trustworthiness and his alleged inconsistency.

The basic strategic problem of the Bush-Quayle campaign has been its inability to get peoples' minds off the economy, the issue that has totally dominated the last nine months.

The vice president may not have succeeded either, but he made a far more concerted effort than his party has been able to mount since its. Houston convention.

If he seemed unnecessarily quarrelsome, wrangling with Senator Gore about voting re-cords and the terms of debate, at least he took the fight to the Democrats, which is something that Mr. Bush, with his curious lapses into passivity, has found hard to do lately.

It is also something that underdogs have to do, especially when they are as far behind as the Bush-Quayle ticket, and time is so short.

Senator Gore, as seamlessly fluent as his running-mate, was nonetheless thrust onto the defensive by the vice president's aggressive tac-

tics, which disrupted his attempts to deride See DEBATE, Page 8



Rudolf Pikhoya, an envoy of President Boris N. Yeltsin, showing one of the 1940 execution orders in Warsaw on Wednesday. Documents Illuminate Dark Soviet Past

Order on Katyn Killings

By Celestine Bohlen New York Times Service

MOSCOW - The Russian government revealed documents from the secret archives of the Communist Party on Wednesday showing that the Politburo, meeting on March 5, 1940, directly ordered the execution of more than 25,000 Poles, including clergymen, factory owners, policemen and the thousands of Polish Army officers whose bodies were dumped in a mass grave in the forests of Karyn.

The documents, handed over by Russia's chief archivist to the Polish president, Lech Walesa, in Warsaw, solve a grisly puzzle that has long haunted Russian-Polish relations, even after Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the former Soviet leader, first admitted Soviet guilt to the Katyn massacre in April 1990.

Until then, Soviet propaganda had maintained that the 4,500 Polish Army officers, whose bodies were unearthed in 1943 at Katyn, now part of Russia, had been killed by the Nazis io 1941, a lie that the Warsaw government was forced to accept publicly until the final years of Communist rule in Poland. But even in his public apology, Mr. Gorbachev never revealed the complicity of the Kremlin's Communor the extent of the crime.

President Boris N. Yeltsin's press spokesman on Wednesday point-See KATYN, Page 8

KAL Transcripts Released.

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - President Boris N. Yeltsin acted Wednesday to clear up one of the lingering mysteries of the Cold War hy making public the transcripts of some of the documents concerning the shooting down of a South Korean jumbo jet by the Soviet Union to 1983.

The decision to make public the contents of flight and voice recorders found on board the ill-fated Korean Air Lines flight 007 appeared designed in part to emphasize Russia's break with its Soviet

It was the first time that Russian officials had officially acknowledged that the "black box" from the airliner was to their possession after being retrieved from the Sea of Japan several weeks later.

The United States, which has been pressing successive Soviet leaders to hand over documents relating to the downing of KAL 007 for many years, praised Mr. Yeltsin's action as "courageous".

The attack on the Korean Boeing 747 after it strayed into Soviet airspace on a routine flight from Anchorage to Scoul severely strained relations between Moscow and Washington.

At a Kremlin ceremony, Mr. Yeltsin offered his condolences to the relatives of the 269 passengers and crew members who were killed in See KAL, Page 8

Grim Outlook From OECD Puts Upturn Off by a Year

New Forecast Cuts Rate Of '93 Growth to 2.1%, But Inflation Is Down

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — An economic revival promised as imminent since early last year remains as elu-sive as ever in the major industrial countries, according to the latest OECD forecast. The recovery that had been expected this year is

now predicted for next year.

"It's all been put off a year," an economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation

and Development said Wednesday, comment-ing on the secretariat's new forecast, which will officially be put forward next month. What was expected in 1992 is now forecast

for 1993 and what we bad originally expected for 1993 is put back until 1994," the economist

The new forecast, of 2.1 percent growth in. 1993, down from 3 percent projected last July, is more grim than the projection released only a month ago by the International Monetary Fund for industrial-world growth next year of

2.9 percent.

The OECD estimates this year's growth at only 1.5 percent, down from the initial forecast of LE percent.

The only bright spot to the downward revisions on growth, job creation and world trade is that the outlook on inflation is also declining and is expected to be below 3 percent in 1994 after running at 3.2 percent next year.

Revised prospects in the three biggest econo mies set the pace. In the United States, the forecast for growth this year has been revised to 1.8 percent from the 2.1 percent initially seen, and next year's advance has been cut to 2.4 percent from the 3.6 percent forecast.

Japan is expected to register the 1.8 percent growth this year that had originally been forecast, but the outlook for next year has been cut to 2.6 percent from 3.1 percent, which is now expected for 1994.

in Germany, growth this year of 1 percent will fall short of the 1.3 percent that had been targeted, and next year's advance, an OECD economist said, "will be significantly softer—below 2 percent—than the 2.3 percent" forecast last July.

The industrial world's labor market will be especially hard-hit, with unemployment next year expected to total 8.2 percent, up from the 7.3 percent initially seen. In Western Europe, the outlook for joblessness has been revised upward by nearly a full percentage point to 10.4 percent in 1993.

The forecast for expansion of world trade has also been shaved, to around 5 percent this year

from the 5.6 percent initially projected.

Japan Kingmaker Falls, and Many Hear (and Cheer)

By T. R. Reid

TOKYO - There were two earthquakes in Tokyo within minutes of each other Wednesday afternoon. One was a natural tremor that rattled cars and buildings with minimal damage. The other was a political earthquake that severely shook the pillars of the governmental

establishment: the fall of Shin Kanemaru. Denounced by the public and deserted by his allies, Mr. Kanemaru, 78, top power broker of the dominant Liberal Democratic Party, officially resigned his seat in the national parliament because he had accepted a giant illegal contribution from a businessman connected

with organized crime.

As had been widely predicted in the press, Mr. Kanemaru beld a brief press conference to declare, in agonized tones, that be was quirting public life to accept responsibility for the crime. The one who is at fault here is Shin Kane-

A public apology and resignation can sometimes serve to save the career of a disgraced politician. But Mr. Kanemaru missed his chance for that, because he waited to step down until he was forced out by a national outpour-

ing of disgust that threatened to engulf his

While the governing party was licking its wounds, the normally passive general public seemed delighted with the result of the anti-Kanemaru marches, petitions and hunger strikes that have taken place around the country over the last few weeks.

"There's something completely new going on in Japanese politics," said the NTV News an-chor Yoshiko Sakurai. "It's called 'People Pow-

Mr. Kanemaru has been the power behind the thrones of several prime ministers, including the current one, Kiichi Miyazawa. He has also been the champion fund-raiser in a political system that requires huge amounts of money, wielding clout unmatched in the political Just two weeks ago, he demonstrated his

power by arranging a plea bargain that let him off with a misdemeanor charge and a fine of \$1,660 for having received more than \$4 million in illicit cash from the Sagawa Kynbin compa-ny, an express delivery firm at the heart of Japan's latest payoff scandal.

But that official wrist slap set off such an angry response from the press and public that the Sagawa scandal now seems certain to play a

See JAPAN, Page 8

Kiosk

Toronto Beats Oakland, 9-2, Taking World Series to Canada

For the first time in its history, the World Series is going out of the United States. Be ready for Mounties standing at attention for the Canadian and American anthems. The Toronto Blue Jays beat Oakland 9-2 on Wednesday to win the American League playoffs. Juan Guzman did what Jack Morris and David Cone could not do, winning on three days' rest, to wrap up Game 6 and give the Jays the victory in the series, 4 games to 2. The Blue Jays now can celebrate while watching Game 7 of the National League playoffs between Pittsburgh and Atlanta. The World Series begins Saturday at the Monne of the NL champion. Then, on Tuesday night, the Blue Jays will play host to Game 3. (Page 19).

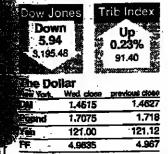
Palestinian Dies After Hunger Strike

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A Palestinian prisoner died in an Israeli hospital of heart failure on Wednesday, three days after ending a two-week hunger strike, the Israeli Prison Authority said.

The prisoner, Hussein Asad Obeidat, 24, from occupied East Jerusalem, was on hunger strike with thousands of other Palestinian prisoners who were demanding an improvement in prison conditions. "He served three years of a six-year sentence for belonging to a terrorist organization," said a Prison Authority spokeswoman, Shula-

Mr. Obeidat began eating again last Sunday when the strike ended, Miss Meiri said. On Tuesday he complained of chest pains and was taken from his prison to a hospital in the same town for tests. He was hospitalized to the cardiology ward and on Wednesday suffered a heart attack.

Friends said he had been a "healthy, strongly built" man, before his arrest, with no history of heart problems.



General News

School officials were blamed in quake deaths. Page 2. Ethics inquiry on FBI director enters criminal area. Page 8. The British government was attacked for planned massive coal Page 7.

Page 6. Crossword Page 2. Weather



Rickey Henderson, the Oakland Athletics' leftfielder, dropping a ball hit by Devon White of the Toronto Blue Jays on Wednesday in the sixth game of the American League series.

Disillusioned Serbs Abandoning Croatia

By Chuck Sudetic

KNIN, Croatia - When Serbian forces carved out a swath of territory for themselves in Croatia last year, Serbs living under their pro-tection felt euphoria and deliance.

Many dared to think that their new home-

land would eventually become part of a Greater Serbia extending throughout the Balkan region.
But today those feelings and hopes have
turned to bitterness as residents face lawlessness, a collapse of trade, economic isolation and the failure of the new Serbian anthorities to

establish firm control over the entity they call the Serbian Krajina Republic. In the last two months, according to townspeople and officials, thousands of Serbs have left homes that have been theirs for generations, seeking new lives elsewhere and abandoning the territory forcibly carved out for them in

at a Knin screw factory hobbled by shortages of raw materials and energy. "Everyone is afraid because life here is so uncertain."

Most Serbs live in Serbia, the largest of the six republics that made up the old Yugoslav federation. But as the old federation began to break up, first when Croatia and Slovenia de-clared independence in 1991 and then when Bosnia-Herzegovina bolted this year, Serbian forces battled to create enclaves for the Serbian minority populations in Croatia and Bosnia-

In areas they conquered, they have carried out mass expulsions of Muslims and Croats under the program of "ethnic cleansing," with some leaders championing the idea of linking up all these enclaves in an entity known as Greater Serbia.

Greater Serbia remains an unfulfilled goal,

"The people who had the economic means to leave have gone," said Jovan Ceko, a sales agent and the failure of law and order here in Serb-controlled Croatia illustrates that conquering a controlled Croatia illustrates that conquering a territory does not necessarily lead to being able to establish authority over it. The problems of the Krajina Serbian Repub-lic are everywhere. A tumhling living standard

> everyone who does not want to eke out a living as a peasant, shepherd, policeman or black Krajina Serbs are short of cash for fuel, raw materials, consumer goods and other imports and are practically unable to transport to mar-

> has made emigration an imperative for almost

kets the lamb, cheese, lumber and other goods they produce. A policeman hitchhiking to work in the town

of Rakovica said his village had not had power

Some Serbs say economic opportunity is so See SERBS, Page 8

Stolen: 5,000 Barbies, Unplayed With

By Carol Masciola Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO - Two fires at the same house were deliberately set last weekend to cover up the theft of an estimated \$1 million worth of Barbies, in what was perhaps the largest Barbie doll heist in U.S. history, the authorities said.

Fire officials say the thief doused Glen Offield's rented house with gasoline early Saturday morning after making off with the Barbie collection. Mr. Offield was attending a doll show in Los Angeles.

When the house did not burn completely, officials said, the thief returned Sunday morning and set another blaze to obscure the theft. But the complete lack of Barbie remains made it clear they had been stolen. Even at the center of a blaze, experts say, they would not have

Inside the gutted home, the burned torsos of Mr. Offield's inexpensive Tammy dolls jutted from a heap of black rubble. But there was no trace of the 5,000 Barbies, which had been kept to the master "The only thing missing is every single bit of his Barbie collection," I don't know if I can hive without them."

said Jeff Carle, an iovestigator with the San Diego Fire Department.

"Somebody knew exactly what they were doing."

Mr. Offield said the thief took every Barbie, Ken and Skipper in his collection. Also missing were all their doll friends and related para-

count as Barbies.) He asserts that be is known worldwide for his collection, which he says contains every piece of Barbie paraphernalia made between 1959 and 1972, including about 200 prototype dolls. Every item is to mint

phernalia, from bouses to Corvettes. (Technically, all of the dolls

condition and "never played with," he said.

Mr. Offield, 42, who described himself as an unemployed art director, said he was not wealthy and had not been able to afford insurance. He has no family and, he said, not much social life. He was only "rich in Barbie dolls."

Fifteen of his dolls appeared on the cover of Smithsonian magazine to December 1989. The cover was so popular that Smithsonian created a museum poster of 31 of his most stylish Barbies. Mr. Offield stood outside his house Tuesday and contemplated life

without his Barbies "They meant everything to me," he said. "I could do without eating

New Violence Renews Palestinian Doubts on Peace Process

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — The scenes were familiar: Pales-tinian youths confronting Israeli soldiers with a hail of stones. The Israelis responding with tear gas and bullets. A fresh toll of Palestinian casualties. A Jewish scaler slain, apparently by a Palestinian, with a hoe.

In the midst of a melee in the West Bank town of the midst of a melee in the West Bank town of the midst of a melee in the West Bank town of the midst of a melee in the West Bank town of the midst Ramallah last Saturday, as Palestinians carried away a wounded youth, one member of the Palestinian delegation to the peace ocgotiations with Israel said he was asked on the street, "So what good are the peace

ft was a question that is increasingly being asked by Palestinians after a wave of violence reminiscent of the eafly days of the Palestinian intifada, or uprising, left four Palestinians and one Israeli dead and scores

The clashes, street demonstrations, burning tires, tear gas and rubber bullets, strikes in prisons and universities, and round-the-clock curfews have led to questions about whether anything has really changed

What Happened

To Our Children?

In Cairo Schools, Crowding

And Inexperience Fed Panic

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

CAIRO - Women at the Med-

nat el Omal primary school in cen-

Cairo are keeping a vigil out-

"What happened to our chil-

dren?" one mother shouted to

teachers and administrators hold-

ing the group back.

The question seemed to echo

throughout Cairo, for half the 471

ecopie who died in the earthquake

that hit the city Monday seem to have been children. Many were vic-tims not of the earthquake itself but of the panic that followed, with

handreds fleeing from classrooms,

trampling the weaker and smaller

When the building started to shake, the teacher, instead of main-taining order, told the students the

school was collapsing," said Megda Anwar, whose 11-year-old son fell

down the stairs trying to escape. "Everyone just panicked."

The disorder in the school system was caused in part by a lack of training about how to behave dur-

ing an earthquake, officials said.

Bot it was also due to severe over-

crowding, with as many as 100 stu-

dents assigned to a classroom. "I watched the students run out

to death.

In fact, the recent violence does not appear to be afull-throated reawakening of the mass demonstrations at the outset of the intifada in December 1987. Many Palestinians and Israelis have commented in recent months on what appears to be a return to pre-intifada of street violence and a blossoming of Palestinian social activities not seen in years. Some have speculated that this calm was brought about by the mere fact

that the peace negotiations are under way.

By most accounts, the intifada is no longer a movement of mass demonstrations but rather more targeted and remote confrontations between armed gangs and Israeli soldiers and settlers.

But the latest upheaval, with hundreds of youths and women taking to the streets and demonstrating in sympathy with a prison hunger strike, shattered the relative calm, at least temporarily.

[Israeli troops shot and killed an 18-year-old Palestinian from the town of Khan Yunis on Wednesday

quell mrest.]

The Palestinian delegates to the peace talks, which resume next week in Washington, have been appealing for patience with the negotiations in speeches, news-paper articles and appearances at village meetings in recent weeks. But they also have found themselves under more pressure at home than before.

Hanan Ashrawi, the spokeswoman for the delegation, acknowledged that the talks had yet to bring improvement in the lives of the 1.7 million Palestinimprovement in the lives of the 1.7 mm ians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We point to all sorts of political and abstract achievements, but we can't point to anything concrete," she said.

The latest violence was set off by a hunger strike to protest conditions by Palestinian prisoners incarcerated on accusations of acts of terrorism or intifada

as a result of the peace talks that began in Madrid one during clashes that crupted in the Gaza Strip hours activities. Israeli officials say the strike was inspired year ago this month.

during clashes that crupted in the Gaza Strip hours activities. Israeli officials say the strike was inspired from outside the prisons by Palestinian groups that reported from Gaza. The army kept most of the reject the peace process. Palestinians insist that it was 750,000 Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied strip under curfew for a fifth consecutive day while trying to are dominated by members of the maintenant Fatah wing of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organi-

zation, which supports the peace process.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal of Israel at first refused to negotiate with the striking prisoners, then began negotiating. On Sunday, the leaders of the strike called for a one-week suspension while their demands were investigated.

■ Shamir Rejects Pullout

Yrizhak Shamir, a former Israeli prime minister and the leader of the Likud bloc, vowed Wednesday that the Golan Heights would never be returned to Syria. Agence France-Presse reported from Jerusalem.

"Withdrawal from the Golan will have to take place over our dead bodies," Mr. Shamir told Jewish settlers on the Occupied West Bank. "That's why there will be no withdrawal from the Golan" or from the West Bank, he said.

Patten Plan

Advances in

Hong Kong

a key element of Governor Chris Patten's proposals for greater de-mocracy in the territory.

toral college for the next legislative

This is one time when people

should stand up and be counted in

support of the governor," said Jim-

my McGregor, a legislator and the motion's chief sponsor.

The vote strengthens Mr. Pat-ten's mandate for political change

before his meetings oext week in Beijing with Communist leaders

opposed to greater democratiza-tion in the British colony before its

That Mr. McGregor's motion was debated at all indicates the

growing groundswell of support in Hong Kong for Mr. Patten's demo-

cratic package.
Under existing colonial rules, legislators are prohibited from discussing the governor's annual poli-

cy speech for up to 14 days. But on Toesday, Mr. Patten overruled that

restriction and encouraged legisla-

decide our future for ourselves or

do we wish to sit down passively

and let others decide it for us," said Martin Lee, chairman of the terri-

Acting on Mr. McGregor's mo-

ten's creation of a democratically

elected Election Committee to choose 10 legislators for the 1995

The rest of the 60-member council would consist of 20 directly elected legislators and 30 represen-

tatives of special interest groups, like lawyers, bankers and travel

But Mr. Patten also has pro-

posed expanding the voter base for those special groups by giving each of Hong Kong's 2.7 million work-ers one vote to select a representa-

tive of the workplace. That would

increase by a factor of five the

number of voters participating in

unlikely under previous colonial administrations, which were per-

ceived as being more concerned

with making a noble retreat than

preserving the interests of Hong Kong's 5.9 million residents.

Such proposals would have been

that part of the election.

Legislative Council.

cked Mr. Pal-

handover to China in 1997.

Members of the Legislative

Seoul Halts Business Ties With North
SEOUL (AP) — South Korea called off budding business convided to existing tensions over dispute the deputy ministra

with rival North Korea on Wednesday after an alleged espionage plos added to existing tensions over disputes on nuclear inspection.

The deputy minister for economic planning, Han Gap Soo, said the ban on all business dealings could continue at least until a planned mid-November meeting between the two governments on detailed steps to promote economic cooperation. He accused North Korea of expanding its spy network in the South even while the two sides were holding talks on easing tensions. on easing tensions.

In a border meeting Wednesday on nuclear issues, the two remained in apart on how to carry our mutual inspections of suspected nuclear weapon sites, South Korean officials said.

EC Deflates Summit Expectations

BRUSSELS (Renters) — European Community leaders will try to win back some faith from their citizens at a crisis summit meeting Friday, but

diplomats have been warning not to expect too much.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain, who will lead the meeting in Birmingham, said in a letter to other EC leaders that the group would discuss how to make the 12-nation Community more open and account.

But government ministers and diplomats have been warning against high expectations as the EC grapples with one of its worst crises, brought on by widespread popular opposition to the Maastricht blueprint for political, economic and monetary union.

Burma Junta Imprisons 9 Dissidents

RANGOON (Reuters) - Burma's junta has given nine dissidents long prison terms for producing anti-government leaflets and is moving to strip more than 100 more opposition politicians of their parliamentary seats, diplomats said.

A military tribunal in Rangoon sentenced the nine, five of whom were students, on Sept. 23. Eight were imprisoned for 10 years and one for six HONG KONG — Despite warnings from China, Hong Kong legislators endorsed on Wednesday

years, said the diplomats, quoting reliable Burmese sources.

The sentences were handed down four days before the junta lifted two martial law decrees giving regional commanders the right to dispense summary justice through tribunals. The diplomats said election tribunals recently began summoning 130 politicians who won seats in the general elections in May 1990 to answer allegations of financial irregularities

Savimbi Backs Off in Vote Dispute Council approved a motion calling

for a democratically elected elecelections in 1995 as mapped ont in Mr. Patten's Oct. 7 inaugural poli-

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A senior South African official said
Wednesday that the Angolan opposition group UNITA, or National
Union for the Total Independence of Angola, was no longer threatening
to revive the civil war in a dispute over election results.

Rusty Evans, a Foreign Minstry official, said that Jonas Savimbi, the
UNITA leader, told the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, that
he did not intend to renew the 16-year conflict. "Dr. Savimbi does not
intend reverting to hostilities," Mr. Evans said. "There are signs that he is
prepared to participate again in the structures that were created, including the icitor military defense structures."

ing the joint military defense structures."

Mr. Botha flew to Angola this week to mediate the dispute between UNITA and the governing MPLA, or Popular Movement for the Libera-tion of Angola, led by President José Eduardo dos Santos. Preliminary results from the elections last month showed a clear victory for the MPLA, but UNITA has accused the group of fraud, ignoring the view of international observers that the poll was free and fair,

Correction

The obituary of Hughes Rudd, a former U.S. television correspondent in Oct. 14 editions erred in stating the place of death. He died at a hospital in Toulouse, France.

TRAVEL UPDATE

tors to declare their allegiance to U.S. Cautions on Atlantic Air Curbs Hong Kong and not to protocol or

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United States urged France and Germany on Wednesday to avoid imposing further restrictions on trans-Atlantic air transport, saying such moves would reduce service and increase fare. Susan McDermott, an official of the U.S. Transportation Department. "Do we wish to stand up and welcomed a European Community plan to liberalize air traffic as of lan.

1. But in a speech to a civil aviation conference in Geneva, she sharply tory's most popular political party, the United Democrats of Hong criticized France and Germany for considering new restrictions on trans Atlantic operations.

"The restrictions oow contemplated by France and Germany, if implemented, will effectively reduce service, increase fares, and eliminate travel options now available in their Atlantic markets," she said at the opening of the three-day Air Forum. "Regulation has never been an effective substitute for allowing consumer preferences to determine airline behavior," she added.

Egyptian camel jockeys, self-appointed guides and trinket hawkers were out in force Wednesday as tourists thronged the Giza Pyramids despite the devastating carthquake Monday. It appeared to make oo immediate dent in the country's No. 1 foreign currency earner. The quake left ancient monuments unscathed. The temple of Karnak suffered no structural damage, Culture Minister Farouk Hosni said.

A strike call to Paris taxis by France's three main unions to protest a system of penalty points for drivers' licenses went practically unheeded Wednesday as only about 50 drivers of 15,000 took part.

avian Airlines System said it would end its cooperation agreement with the Polish airline LOT after Polish authorities turned down SAS plans to expand flights to and from Poland. SAS said it would no longer sell LOT's products or accept its tickets.

South Korea has tightened security at airports and harbors out of concern about a possible North Korean terrorist campaign to disrupt presidential elections.

The Weather

BELING — The Chinese police have ordered an alert against pro-

using this instrument."

more precisely in observing and said the academy.

China Orders Alert for Akihito Visit

tests during a visit by Emperor Akihito of Japan and have branded illegal an organization seeking

Nancy Tranchet (41-22) 341 4633

Jim Baker (65) +68 76 15

Robert Cox (886-2) 723 50 00

Liz Patrison (66-2) 289 20 51

UNITED KINGTOM

Susan Windonso (+4-71) 836 09 71

SINGAPORE

THAILANO

istry of Public Security to all government organizations and obtained Wednesday, shows Beijing's determination oot to let anything mar the Oct. 23-28 visit. Emperor Akihito will be the first

Japanese monarch to come to China, which suffered the brutality of Japan's occupying imperial troops from 1930 to 1945.

The circular called particular attention to activists who announced in September that they were formtion was illegal and warned offi-cials about its activities. It added that some workers in central government organizations and Communist Party members belonged to

They have gone from secretly who write the emperor's speeches, organizing, circulating petitions say the Chinese government has and fomenting the forming of organic not sought an apology.

compensation for Japanese war-time atrocities, according to a se-cret circular.

The circular, issued by the Min-

Japanese Reparations, who was mentioned in the circular, said by telephone that he had not had any trouble from the authorities. Emperor Akihito and Empress

Michiko will travel to Beijing, Xian

news agency showed 55 percent of ing a national group to press for the Japanese believe the emperor reparations. It said the organiza-should apologize for Japan's acshould apologize for Japan's actions when he visits.

appears to have ruled out any clearcut apology. Government officials,

Crime Rate Rises in Japan

stitution after 1997.

cord last year, the Justice Ministry said. The police registered 2.28 mil-lion crimes in 1991, up 67,000 from a year earlier. Thefts rose by 60,000

pledged Wednesday to take lessons the outside world, allowing grass-from this week's Communist Party roots cadres like us to know what to Congress down to the grass roots as do next," said Ji Genli, party secrethe country tries a top-to-bottom tary of rural Shaoxing County of

economic restructuring.
Urging them forward was a keynote address from the party general secretary. Jiang Zemin, which put the seal on reforms espoused by press agency. Deng Xiaoping, China's para-

Its tenets included the development of a market economy and a have been heresy m an earlier era. nonideological approach to making China rich, while simultaneously better off, he would surely be hap-py about it," Mao Shiwen, a delereasserting the Communist Party's

ideas proposed at the congress this week are actually to be implemented will become clearer once the

Mr. Ji's comment was part of a day on the method to be used early chorus of tributes to the reformist next week to elect a new Central Committee of about 170 members, from which the top leadership is

22,896 21,705 14,857 20,775 14,857 20,775 12,855 24,775 13,556 12,876 13,556 12,886 12,886 13,556 12,886 13,556 12,886 13,556 12,886 13,556 12,886 13,556 12,886 13,556 12,886 13,556 12,886 13,556 12,886 12

At the Central Hospital in Im-baha, a working-class oeighbor-hood along the Nile River, parents who had found their injured sons and daughters were hovering over their beds. Many were holding wads of 200 Egyptian pounds (\$60), handed out by officials from the government insurance compa-ny that provides coverage for the Farouk Nimad was holding the hand of his 13-year-old daughter, Nevine, as she lay swathed in bandages.
"She woke up just an hour ago from a coma," he said. "She is O.K. for a few minutes, but then she doeso't know what's going on around her. She knows us for a few minutes; then she forgets who we His wife sat on the edge of the bed, and Nevine spoke, "I was oo a trip playing hide and seek," the girl whispered, "and then I fell." Two new tremors shook Cairo on

Compiled by Our Staff From Disposches

STOCKHOLM - Georges

Charpak of France was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics oo

Wednesday for an invention that

helps explore the innermost parts

of matter, and Rudolph A. Marcus,

an American, received the chemis-

try prize for research that has

helped explain such phenomena as the use of light by plants. The Royal Swedish Academy of

Sciences, which awarded the prizes,

worth 6.5 millioo kronor (\$1.2 mil-

lion), honored Mr. Marcus for his

electrons are transferred between

contributions to the theory of how

Mr. Marcus developed his theory from 1956 to 1965, but it was only

Mr. Marcus found mathematical

ways to calculate how the energy of

a substance is affected by the trans-

fer of electrons between molecules,

chemical bonds between the mole-

DEMOCRATS

Last call is October 23.

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which happens without breaking

recently fully confirmed.

molecules.

General Strike Shuts Beirut The Associated Press

BEIRUT - Banks, schools, newspapers, restaurants and the-

aters were closed Wednesday in a one-day strike called by labor unions to protest Lebanon's wors-

of the building," said Amer Abdou.

nescence is produced.

lar power.

Voted ballots are due soon, before November 3 in some states.

Mail yours immediately or use the free DHL Worldwide Express service.

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ITALY

JAPAN

KOREA

If you haven't received a ballot by October 19, but have applied, get a

chemistry committee and a chemis-

Mr. Grooowitz said the research

Mr. Marcus, 69, holds a chemis-

try chair at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. He was

born in Montreal, but is an Ameri-

The academy honored Mr. Char-

pak, 68, "for his invencion and de-

velopment of particle detectors, in

particular, the multiwire propor-

Mr. Charpak's work started a

AMERICANS ABROAD

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SCANDINAVIA

PORTUGAL

could eventually have practical ap-plications including improving so-

try professor at Lund University,

2 More Aftershocks

collapsed and 2,682 others had been damaged. Foreign countries have pledged more than \$110 million in aid,

Wednesday, threatening further huilding collapses, news agencies The Interior Ministry said about

"Everyone tried to get out at the same time, falling all over each oth-er. It was chaos."

"The situation could have been worse," said President Hosni Mu-

half the 4,000 people who had been injured were still being treated in hospitals. It said 139 buildings had

barak, "but God has been merci-

Frenchman and American Earn Science Nobels The academy said his theory contributed to knowledge of how massive development of different types of wire chambers, the acade-

plants fix light energy, how corro-sion occurs and how chemical lumimy said. "Today practically every experiment in particle physics uses some type of track detector that has "It's an intellectual achievement been developed from Charpak's that explains one of the most funoriginal invention," the academy damental reactions in chemistry, in all kinds of chemistry," said Salo Gronowitz, chairman of the Nobel

The chamber, essentially a row of wires between two plates, tracks the course of elementary particles streaming from a reaction and allows scientists to interpret the nature of the particles and the reac-

Mr. Charpak, a French citizen born in Poland, has worked since 1959 at CERN, the European Lab-oratory for Particle Physics in Ge-more precisely in observing and neva. He is also affiliated with the Higher School of Physics and Chemistry in Paris. "I invented a little thing in 1968

which propagated in a couple of years like a fire in the experiments of my colleagues," Mr. Charpak have potential practical uses such said. "It was used massively as a as in low-radiation medical X-rays routine tool to sense the trajectory or for tracing particles in the unior particles produced with acceler-ators. Many discoveries were made of the prize committee.

studying particle reactions. "Sometimes only one particle interaction in a billion is the one searched for," Mr. Charpak's detectors also

detector directly to a computer, en-

(AP. Reuters)

Despite the growing support in Hong Kong, China has been critical of Mr. Pattern since his Oct. 7 speech. On Tuesday, the Beijingfunded newspaper Wen Wei Po at-tacked Mr. Patten for dressing up as a "god of democracy" and toy-ing with Hong Kong's future. China contends that Mr. Patcular said Tong Zeng, the organizer of the Chinese Popular Committee for

and Shanghai. A public opinion poll released Wednesday in Japan by Kyodo

However, the Tokyo govern-ment, mindful of Japan's highly vociferous ultranationalist fringe,

TOKYO - An increase in thefts pushed Japan's crime rate to a re-

A Vow to Carry Reform to All Levels The report lays down the line of BELJING - Chinese officials continued reform and opening to

conclave starts reshuffling the lead-Zhejiang Province The presidium decided Wedoes-

line quoted by the official Xinhua Even a relative of the late Mao selected, Xinhua said. Zedong promised to help Man's hometown adopt ideas that would

The presidium did not say publicly whether the congress would "If Chairman Mao knew we are hold a competitive election, thereby following procedure instituted at the last party conference five gate to the Congress, told Xinhua. years ago.

ten's proposals would shake up any hope for a smooth transfer of pow-North America
Cold air will plunge into the
nation's mideaction Friday,
then blast eastward to the
East Coasi over the weekend. The Midwest, including
Chicago and indenspois, wis
have a hard freeze this weekend. Flurner will accompany
the colder air, downwind of
Lakes Erie and Ontario. er and would violate the spirit of the Basic Law. The Basic Law is the Chinese-drafted document that is to serve as Hong Kong's mini-con-China has promised to preserve Hong Kong's capitalist system for at least 50 years after 1997.

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ORLD BRIEF CAMPAIGN '92 / A STORY OF SURVIVAL

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WASHINGTON - While Dan Quayle and Al Gore argued WASHINGTON — wine Dan device presidential debate, one across a broad spectrum of issues in the vice presidential debate, one of the most disputed was the environment.

The two men clashed over whether the Tennessee senator had proposed raising \$100 billion annually from taxpayers to help solve proposed raising 5100 bands anthony from global environmental problems.

Vice President Quayle said the proposal was contained in "Earth in the Balance," Senator Gore's best-selling book oo the environmental problems.

ment, and asserted that it would put an impossible burden on Americans in difficult economic times

"It's on page 304 in the book," Mr. Quayle said. "Is he going to disavow what's in his book?" Senator Gore responded: "You've got it wrong. There is no such

proposal. What I have called upon is a cooperative venture with Europe and Asia."

In his book Senator Gore urges poblic works and research projects to deal with environmental problems around the world. He calls the initiative a global Marshall Plan, and says that because of its finaocial resources, the United States should be resourced. Santa' Perot Gave Horses to N.Y. Police organizing the project and paying a large share of its cost. (NYT)

NEW YORK — Ross Perot was in high spirits after Sunday's presidential debate in St. Louis and, for a change, he was unusually the introduced them at a postpresidential debate in St. Lows and, for a change, he was unusually talkative about himself and his family. He introduced them at a post-dehate rally, offering a little story about each.

In the fall of 1976, when he asked his daughter Suzanne what she

de la Maria dela Maria dela Maria de la Maria de la Maria de la Maria de la Maria dela Maria de la Maria de la Maria de la Maria de la Maria dela Maria de la Maria dela wanted for Christmas, she said the New York City Police Department needed 20 new horses for its mounted force because many older horses were ready for retirement. But the department, squeezed for money, could not afford to buy the horses and instead was looking for donations. Couldn't his gift to ber be a gift to the department? she asked.

Mr. Perot liked the idea. And so did the police department, which asked Suzanne, now 28, to name the horses. "The one named Ross is still working in Times Square," she said.

kacks Off in Vote Dis "They use him for riot control." Mr. Peros flashed a grin.

"If there's a riot, he goes into the crowd biting," he said. "Just a Control of the contro coincidence, folks."

Baker Speech Delayed Until Next Week

WASHINGTON - The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, will delay until next week a speech detailing the domestic agenda that President George Bush has in mind if he wins a second

At the debate Sunday, Mr. Bush said he would assign Mr. Baker to carry out economic policy. Afterward Mr. Baker said he would make a speech on the subject "sometime this week." Officials originally said that the speech would be Wednesday, then Friday.

Bush to Take to Whistle-Stopping Again

WASHINGTON - Pleased with his whistle-stop tour last month, George Busb will campaign by train again next week after the Monday night debate in East Lansing, Michigan. The president will fly to Atlanta and begin the trip from there Tuesday. His train will go through Georgia and South Carolina, with the president staying overnight in Spartanburg. The trip will conclude Wednesday in Raleigh, North Carolina. Mr. Bush's trip Sept. 26-27 took him through Ohio and Michigan.

Details of the 2 Remaining Debates

Thursday, Oct. 15, in Richmond, Virgina, 9 P.M. (Friday, 0100 GMT) with questions from the audience. The moderator w ABC's Carole Simpson. (The time will be be moved up to 7 P.M. if the baseball playoffs have ended.)

Monday, Oct. 19, in East Lansing, Michigan, 7 P.M., a single moderator for the first half, a panel for the second half.

James A. Thurber, director of American University's Center for Coogressional and Presidential Studies in Washington, on the performance by James B. Stockdale: "He burt Perot. He's obviously a person that we respect, but he's an amateur. At times it was embarrassing.

Away From the Hustings

 Two former U.S. hostages in Lebanon filed a lawsuit Wednesday in Washington against Iran, seeking \$600 million and charging that Tehran was responsible for their abduction and torture. In the suit, Joseph Cicippio. David Jacobsen and Mr. Cicippio's wife, Elham, said that Iran engaged in "commercial terrorism" and "purposely directed the taking of the hostages in Lebanon."

 The use of an inexpensive chemical process to reduce salmonella in chickens has been approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Salmonella, a hacterium that can cause serious gastrointestinal illness, even death, is found in up to 60 percent of the fresb chickens sold in the United States. Trisodium phosphate, a chemical used to emulsify processed cheese, has been found to be effective in destroying salmonella in more than 95 percent of the chickens that have been tested.

About 44 million Americans will learn Thursday how much the government will increase their Social Security benefits next year to offset the effects of inflation. Based on the moderate rate of inflation over the last year, many analysts expect an increase of about 3 percent, which would be the smallest cost-of-living adjustment since a 1.3 percent advance in 1987.

• Nearly all of the 1,300 U.S. troops still on harricane-relief duty in South Florida will be pulled out by Saturday, and the three remaining tent cities will be dismantled over the next few weeks, Miami officials said. Only about 100 troops will remain.

 Sightseeing helicopters over Niagara Falls resumed flights two weeks after a helicopter crashed after colliding with another helicop-ter, killing four people. Transport Canada, the Canadian air regulatory agency, banned low-altitude flights over the falls after the collision. The agency reopened the airspace last Friday, imposing flight patterns and limiting the number of helicopters over the waterfalls to six at a time.

(Reuters, NYT, AP)

As Race Slips Away, Some in Party Slip Away From Bush

By Ann Devroy iingion Pasi Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush likes to say that, in politics, it "ain't over till the fat lady sings." In Washington this week, Republicans are bearing the first strains of music, but it is not "Hail to the Chief."

On Capitol Hill, Pete du Pont 4th, former governor of Delaware, was campaigning quietly to become chairman of the Republican Party, and several other candidates for the job were said to be considering campaigns or starting them.

Sitting presidents choose their party's chairman, and only when a Republican is not in the Oval Office is there normally such a campaign. But the campaign to replace Mr. Bush's chairman, Richard N. Bond, has At the White House last week, only two dozen of

more than 400 House Republican congressional can-didates accepted the president's offer to be videotaped with him for campaign purposes. The taping is a customary White House perk in an election year when local candidates use such images in commercials to suggest their closeness with the White House.

"They like the president," he said. "But this is about

In Kansas, Boh Dole, the Senate minority leader, is in the presidential dehate Sunday night, was followed

running a re-election ad featuring praise from Republicans and also from such Democrats as Senator Lloyd by an announcement by the White House press secre- and people would start to do the Baker-as-deputy-tary, Martin Fitzwater, that a new economics team president thing, which would burt Bush." Bentsen of Texas. The tag line says members of both parties agree that Mr. Dole is an "independent voice" for his state.

"The anecdotal evidence of despair that Bush can win is worse than the polls," said one elected Republican who joined a chorus asking this week whether the Bush campaign is searching desperately for something that will work.

This Republican noted Mr. Bush's citation of Bill Clinton's trip to Moscow and participation in anti-war demonstrations, the pre-election White House demand for resignations of political appointees and the unusual specter of Mr. Bush all but announcing that his chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, would run much of the government in a second Bush term.

"We're damned if we do and damned if we don't." one White House official complained, noting that if Mr. Bush tries nothing he is accused of being too passive and oot fighting for re-election, and if he tries moves such as the Baker announcement he is accused of desperation tactics.

"It's just one more reason to put a nail in the coffin, The fact that so few Republicans want to be associated with Mr. Bush, one Bush campaign adviser said, "tells you a story of survival."

"They like the president," he said. "But this is about the president, he said. "But this is about the president, he said. "And I know everyone is jumping ship and fleeing the place like rats. But you can put down I'm here, we're here, and it ain't over until it's over."

Mention of the new role for Mr. Baker, which came

would be named in a second term.

Even those first in line in calling for a new economic team expressed disbelief that such a move would give the Bush campaign impetus three weeks before the

Representative Vin Weber, Republican of Minnesota, ooe of Mr. Bush's national chairmen and a leader for two years in the effort to have the president adopt different economic policies and a different economic team, said: "Major personnel changes have been otilized for a long time by presidents to signal and accomplish policy changes. But it is very, very difficult to do anything at this stage of the campaign with credibility."

ton for his Vietnam-era anti-war demonstrations and draft history, while Mr. Baker worked with aides on a assemble a new team and oew policies for a better second term.

Mr. Bush, meanwhile, continued to attack Mr. Clin-

That is a reversal of oormal campaign tactics in looking desperate."

which surrogates conduct the attacks while presidents

To make a case:

This week, the plan was announced, and Democrats began to do the Baker-as-deputy-president thing. George Stephanopoulos, a Clinton spokesman, asked with a gleeful grin whether Mr. Baker planned to

announce any role for Mr. Bush in a second term. Some Republicans said that the unusual steps by the Bush team are oot a sign of desperation but simply indicate that the team has reached into the bag of customary campaign ploys and learned that they do

"I think what's happening here is they can't get a handle on what works because nothing does work," said Edward J. Rollins, the Republican strategist who has been critical of the Bush White House operation for two years.

Mr. Fitzwater dismissed questions about whether Mr. Bush was staring defeat in the face and grasping. draft history, while Mr. Baker worked with aides on a "Don't sound so gloomy," he said. "There's going to speech intended to outline again how Mr. Bush will be a Bush surge, and he's going to win. And if we wake up on Nov. 4 and he lost, I don't think we want to say, Oh, good, we lost, but at least no one accused of us of

To make a case that Republicans should not abandon ship. Bush aides point to the two remaining try to remain above the fray.

The Bush team considered but rejected announcing presidential debates, almost three weeks of campaign a broader Baker role and a different economic team in ding and millions of dollars worth of ads yet to be aired. August when Mr. Baker left the State Department for They quote the oft-repeated line that, in politics, 24 the White House. The idea was rejected because, as hours is a lifetime that can bring weird and unexpected

2 Schoolyard Scrappers and a Grandpop

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service ATLANTA --- As Epictetus, the Greek Stoic philosopher cherished by Vice Admiral James B. Stock-dale, once noted: "There are some faults that men readily admit, but

And so it was that the craggy, white-haired hero of the Vietnam War made debate history Tuesday night with a startling admission on Asked by the moderator, Hal

Bruno, to talk about the nasty at-tacks in the 1992 campaign, the retired admiral replied: "I didn't have my hearing aid on. Tell me

Given the level of discourse of the 1992 campaign and the schoolyard-spat tone of the exchanges between Senator Al Gore and Vice Presideot Dan Quayle, maoy Americans must have envied his peace and quiet. Although his lack of experience

and policy knowledge was embar-rassingly apparent in his halting answers and moments of confusion - especially compared with the smoothness of his hyper-rehearsed, television-age, yuppie rivals — Admiral Stockdale provided an extraordinary escape from programmed politics. With an evidently overcaffelnat-

Gore relentlessly reeling off speech-chinks on his left, Admiral room in search of his slippers to merits of Ice-T. The great teenage debate began

with an opener by Mr. Gore that be cheerfolly aggressive, Mr. "Oh, my God," muttered Paul Mr. Qui was Borgia-like in the way it Quayle went after Mr. Gore with Kazlowski, the president of GTE moved on.

Debate Is Delight for Quayle

The Associated Press AUBURN, Alabama - The vice president was gloaning Wednes-

day over his performance.

Senator Al Gore "couldn't find anything good to say about the integrity of Bill Clinton" in the 90-minute confrontation, Dan Quayle said, drawing cheers from a Auburn University crowd.

Time and time again I said to the American people that Bill Clinton
has trouble telling the truth and not once did Senator Gore deny that because Bill Clinton does have trouble telling the truth," Mr. Quayle

Mr. Gore said in Atlanta, "The shrill smear campaign by Quayle just fell of its own weight," Mr. Clinton's pollster. Stanley Greenberg, said the campaign's internal polls show voters are repulsed by character attacks and said the campaign did not want Mr. Gore

responding pointedly to Quayle attacks.
"Why would we want the headline from the debate to be, 'Gore, Quayle Clash Over Clinton's Character?" Mr. Greenberg said.

Quayle's fifth and sixth ribs. In the course of less than a min-ute, he managed to allude to the

well-known image of Mr. Quayle as "a deer caught in the headlights," to remind viewers that be and Ad-miral Stockdale had served in Vietnam while Mr. Quayle had not, and to conjure up memories of Mr. Quayle's humiliation in the 1988 debate, when Senator Lloyd Bentsea belittled him for comparing himself to John F. Kennedy.

"Well, thank you, Senator Gore, ed Mr. Quayle bouncing from rant for reminding me about my performance." Mr. Quayle said, snippily. And that, as it turned out, set the Speech-chimks on his left, Admiral stockdale appeared to be something of a bewildered grandfather who had wandered down to the rect room in search of his slippers to find himself in the middle of an head in disbelief and interrupted moaning. When Mr. Quayle trotted impassioned teenage dispute on the with an endless series of "nopes," out "trust" and "character," the "nos" and "did nots."

Advised just before the debate to Partisan.

slipped silently between Mr. such terrier-like excitement that he sometimes seemed to be actually barking the words "trust" and "character."

> The effect on the audience in the hall was profound. When the debate began, the several hundred people were sitting upright, bright-eyed with enthusiasm for the historic moment Forty minutes later, as Mr. Gore

> and Mr. Quayle bickered on and on, Admiral Stockdale had all but given up talking and was pacing the stage, occasionally shaking his head in disbelief, while the members of the audience sat in slackjawed astonishment.

During particularly lengthy bits of tit-for-tatting, a number of people could be seen actually bolding their beads in their hands and collective groan in the hall was bi-

Mobile Communications, shaking his head.

Afterwards, leaving the auditorium in a subdued state, Mr. Kaz-lowski summed up his feelings on the Gore-Quayle show.

"It's embarrassing to think either one of these clowns - no, don't say clowns — these guys could end up being president." Meanwhile, up on the stage, the

bickerfest continued, even though the debate was over.

"You've got to go back and add up the time. Paul," Mr. Quayle was saying to the former Republican Party chairman Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., who was one of the organizers of the debate, "I mean, I'm not kidding. There were times — especially on that abortion thing where I had time coming and I had a right to it, and Mr. Gore just wouldn't let me come back." Mr. Fahrenkopf said he would

certainly look into it. As he walked away, Marilyn Quayle, a chief debate adviser to her husband, walked up.

"Hi, honey," the vice president said cheerfully. "I was just telling Frank to go back and add up who

Mrs. Quayle smiled, "Absolute-ly," she said. "Absolutely," As Mr. Quayle stood on the stage after the debate taking the congratulations of well-wishing Republi-

cans, a supporter raised a point.
"You did great, Dan, great," he said. "There's just one thing. This abortion thing. You've got to realize that the Democratic position

... is extreme?" Mr. Quayle said, nodding in anticipation. "No, is supported by 72 percent of the people in this country," the man said. "You've got to drop it,

Mr. Quayle nodded politely and



Admiral Stockdale adjusting his hearing aid during the debate. He missed some exchanges because it was turned off, he said.

The Stockdale Factor: Hardly a Plus for Perot

By E.J. Dionne Jr. Washington Past Service

ATLANTA — For Ross Perot, the painfully uncomfortable performance of Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale in the vice-presidential debate underscored that the widely admired former prisoner of war was always intended as a stand-in until the Texas' billionaire decided on a real running mate.

Although Admiral Stockdale occasionally scored points against

NEWS ANALYSIS

his glib and politically experienced rivals — thereby reinforcing Mr.

Perot's anti-Washington message —his unease with the issues could blunt the surge that Mr. Perot created in his debate Sunday.

The retired admiral frequently punctuated his answers with painful pauses and scrambled searches for the proper word. He often seemed relieved when his time ran out. On some occasions, his discomfort drove him to the margins as Senator Al Gore of Tennessee and his Republican opponent, Vice President Dan Quayle fought it out.

Admiral Stockdale's plight was best illustrated when the modera-tor, Hal Bruno of ABC News, asked him whether he had anything further to say on health care. "I'm out of ammunition on this," he replied.

Occasionally, he did manage to turn his inarticulateness into an asset. As Mr. Gore and Mr. Quayle jumped into each other's sentences, the admiral declared, "I think America's seeing right now the reason this nation is in gridlock." The cheers here were loud. But while describing him as "a fine man," Ronald H. Brown, the Democratic national chairman, used the admiral's unfamiliarity

Quips and Quotes From a Free-Flowing Debate

Following are excerpts from the debate between Vice President Dan. Quayle, Senator Al Gore and Vice

Admiral James B. Stockdale in At- Senator Gore to Mr. Quayle, who was unfavorably compared to former President John Kennedy in his 1988 debate with Lloyd M. Bentsen: "I'll make yoo a deal this evening. If you don't try to com-pare George Bush to Harry Tru-man, I won't compare you to Jack

 The relatively unknown Admiral Stockdale in his opening statement: "Who am I? Why am I here? I'm not a politician — everybody knows that."

 Senator Gore, criticizing the Repubbican economic plan: "How much longer will it take, Dan, for trickle-down economics to work?" · Admiral Stockdale after ob-

serving the emotional back and forth between Mr. Quayle and Sen-ator Gore: "I think America is seeing right oow the reason this nation is in gridlock." ing discussion tonight."

• Mr. Quayle, after Senator counts to charge that administra-tion policy had subsidized the movement of U.S. factories to Latin America: "Senator, don't always believe what you see on television."

that there might oot be a free-flow-

pulling 'a Clinton.' And you know what 'a Clinton' is? A Clintoo is when be says one thing one day and Gore cited television news ac- another thing the oext day. You try to have both sides of the issues."

 Senator Gore, accusing President George Bush of taking too much credit for the end of communism in East Control of Co nism in East Europe: "George • Mr. Quayle, accusing Senator Bush taking credit for the Berlin

The moderator, Hal Bruno of Gore of not telling the truth about ABC, after listening to the heated debate: "I was a little bit worried know what you're doing? You're Senator Gore, responding · Senator Gore, responding to

Mr. Quayle's criticism of his book, "Earth in the Balance": "Dan, I appreciate your reading my book very mueb, but you've got it Mr. Quayle, when asked about

personal orgative attacks in the campaign: "Has anyone been reading my press clippings for the last

with issues to argue that his showing had "ended any serious consideration" of the Perot ticket.

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Herald Tribune.

Most Dangerous Days

It was a narrow squeak, narrower perhaps than a scared world guessed. Thirty years ago this week, a U-2 spy plane returned with photographic evidence that the Soviet Union had secretly deployed two dozen nuclear missiles in Cuba. A week later, President John Kennedy exposed the Soviet stealth, circled warships around Cuba and made a televised ultimatum demanding removal of the missiles.

The next 96 hours had the smell of Armageddon. In Argentina, the Reverend Billy Graham preached on "The End of the World." In Washington, high officials were issued coded 1D passes, their pictures laced with gold wire, to a bomb-proof hideaway in a Virginia mountain. The renowned nuclear scientist Leo Szilard, certain of catas-

rtrophe, fled to Switzerland.
This was the classic confrontation of nuclear superpowers, since analyzed in scores of books and documentaries that generally praise President Kennedy for his resolve and restraint. He and his advisers did not midate use of force: they left a face-saving exit for Nikita Khrushchev.

Moscow pulled its wereons from Cuba in ior a U.S. promise to remove obso-Hete missiles from Turkey and a conditional pledge not to invade Cuba. And so ended prohably the most dangerous door in the history of the world.

proofem with the standard and Khrushchev were supreme command-Hers, open to misunderstandings hut very much in control. As Robert McNamara makes clear on this page today, a muddier picture emerged at a January conference in Havana. There, Americans first heard that

Soviet forces in Cuba had been armed with tactical nuclear weapons, that their use could have been approved by field commanders - and that Khrushchev apparent-

ly did not know this. The chanciest day was Oct. 27, when a surface-to-air missile felled a U-2 plane over Cuba, killing Major Rudolph Ander-son, the sole fatality in the crisis. When General Curus LeMay learned about the downing, he acted on standing orders call-

ing for a massive reprisal strike.

Pilots were being briefed, planes poised for takeoff, when a White House official frantically told the general not to launch the attack until he received direct orders from the president. "He chickened ont again," fumed General LeMay, as quoted by Dino Brugioni, then a top CIA photo analyst, in a recent book, "Eyeball to Eyeball."

Former Soviet officials now admit that Khrushchev blundered recklessly hy mak-ing the covert deployment. Fidel Castro later conceded that he was headstrong in clamoring for a nuclear strike. And Kennedy aides ruefully acknowledge the folly of Operation Mongoose, a repugnant CIA ef-fort to assassinate Mr. Castro.

What might usefully inspire reflection is how much more control leaders think they have over events than turns out to be so. At a

and the world with it. Luck and circumstance matter at least as much as the statesmanship of leaders; also their humility. Abraham Lincoln expressed the latter in 1864: "I attempt no compliment of my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me." -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Iran is again on the prowl, huilding up its arms, reaching out to foreign Muslim con-Stituencies and, in its most provocative recent gesture, tightening its grip on an island "in the Strait of Hormuz, where Arahs also have strong claims. Its short-range purpose is to fill a regional power vacuum left open by Iraq's defeat in the Gulf War last year. Its long-term aim is to establish itself as a

Note that the move on Abu Musa in the mouth of the Gulf was taken by a so-called moderate government in Tehran. In the missile age, these tiny places have no strategic importance, but politically they connote fran's geopolitical ambition. Its ideologicalle anti-Western ("revolutionary") government seeks to end the West's role as patron of Gulf stability and to diminish those Arab governments that rely, as all but Iraq do, on outsiders to keep a balance. Iran means to exclude not only the United States but also Egypt, which has chaled to take on Gulf collective-security leadership.

Oil made modern and dangerous the traditional rivalries of the Gulf. Britain policed the region until, broke, it withdrew from "east of Suez" in 1970. The United States set up the shah of Iran, who promptly occupied

the very island (as well as the nearby Greater and Lesser Tunh Islands) now and still at issue; Islamic fundamentalism toppled him in 1979. Iraq with American help, reduced Iran in the 1980s, but then overreached,

substitute for a collective security system broke down in 1990. The United States and its allies recouped. But since then American and Arab efforts to firm up political and institutional commitments have foundered. A disparity between the weak states with oil and money and the strong states without cuts across the Arab-Iranian divide. It creates pressure - uncomfortable to the rich - w move beyond security to considerations of development and redistribution. Muscular Iran asks to be included in any Gulf security arrangements, but its request scares more than it settles its Arab would-be "partners."

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Conclusion, 30 Years On: Better a Non-Nuclear World

W ASHINGTON — In October 1962 the Soviet Union, Cuba and United States came to the verge By Robert S. McNamara The writer was secretary of defense in the Kennexty administration.

of military conflict and brought the world to the brink of nuclear disaster. None intended to create such risk. To understand what caused the cri-

sis and how to avoid such risks, participants in the events have convened several times. A meeting in Havana in January was the fifth. By the third meeting, in Moscow in January 1989, it had become clear

that each nation's decisions immediately before and during the crisis had been distorted by misinformation, miscalculation and misjudgment. Here are four of many examples. First, before Soviet missiles were

introduced into Cuba in the summer of 1962, the Soviet Union and Cuba believed that the United States in-tended to invade, overthrow Fidel Castro and remove his government. We had no such intention. Second, the United States believed

that the Soviets would not move nuclear warheads outside the Soviet Union (they never had), but they did.
Third, the Soviets believed that the missiles could be secretly introduced and that when their presence was disclosed the United States would not respond. Here, too, they erred. (On Oct. 14 we spotted the missiles

for the first time). Fourth, those who urged John F. Kennedy to destroy the missiles by an air attack, which likely would have been followed by a sea and land invasion, were almost certainly mistaken in their belief that the Soviets would not respond with military action. At the time, the CIA had reported

10,000 Soviet troops in Cuba. At the of Mr. Gromkyo's answer - that the Moscow conference, participants were told that there were 43,000, and U.S. in tended, prior to the emplacement of missiles, to invade Cuba. If I had been a Cuban leader, I might 270,000 well-armed Cuban troops.

we had authorized the Bay of Pigs invasion. We did not support it militarily—and that should be recognized and emphasized, as it was specifically Both forces, their commanders said, would "fight to the death." The Cubans estimated 100,000 casualties.

The Soviets expressed disbelief that we would have thought that, cata-

strophically defeated, they would not respond militarily somewhere in the world; there would have been a high risk of uncontrollable escalation. In Moscow we drew two major lessons. First, that in this age of hightechnology weapons, crisis manage-ment is dangerous, difficult and un-certain. Therefore, we must direct our attention to avoiding crises. At a minimum, avoidance requires that potential adversaries take great care

to try to understand how the other party will interpret their actions.

Opening the meeting, Mikhail
Gorbachev's aide. Georgi Shakhnazarov, asked me, as a member of President Kennedy's executive committee during the crisis, to ask the first question. I said: "What was the purpose of the deployment of the nuclear-tipped missiles into Cuha?" Andrei Gromyko, foreign minis-

ter in 1962, responded: "Their action was intended to strengthen the defensive stability of Cuha. Tn avert the threats against it. I repeat, in strengthen the defensive capability

of Cuba. That is all."

I replied, in part: "My first comment is stimulated by the implication

operations in Cuba extending over a long period of time. The Cubans knew that. And, thirdly, there were impor-tant leaders of our Senate, our House,

who were calling for the invasion.

But we had absolutely no intention of invading Cuba, and therefore
the Soviet action to install missiles with that as its objective was based on a misconception — a clearly un-derstandable one that we in part were responsible for."
Some of us believed that the Unit-

ed States faced great danger during the missile crisis. In Havana we learned that we had greatly underes-

the decision of President Kennedy not to support the operation with the use of U.S. military force — but we had timated that danger.

The Russians told us that the Soassisted in carrying it out.
"Secondly, there were U.S. covert



viet forces in Cuha possessed 36 nu-clear warheads for the 24 intermedi-ate-range missiles targeted on U.S. cities. At the time, the CIA stated that it did not believe there were any

nuclear warheads there. We were also told that there were six dual-purpose tactical launchers supported by nine tactical missiles with nuclear warheads to be used against a U.S. invasion force. We were informed that the authority to had been delegated to the Soviet field commanders in Cuba.

We need not speculate about what would have happened had a U.S. attack been launched, as many in the U.S. government, military and civilians alike, were recommending to the president. We can predict the results with certainty.

The American forces would not have been accompanied by tactical nuclear warheads, but no one should believe that had U.S. troops been attacked with nuclear warheads, the United States would have refrained from responding with nucle-

Where it would it have ended? In utter disaster. The missile crisis is replete with examples of misinformation, mis-judgment, miscalculation. Such er-rors are costly in conventional war. When they affect decisions relating to nuclear forces, they can result in

the destruction of nations.

This must lead to the conclusion that, insofar as it is achievable, we should seek in return in a nonnnclear world.

The New York Times.

Iran on the Prowl Again

major if not dominant power not only in the Gulf but across the Islamic world.

grabbed Kuwait, got clipped, and now Iran is in a new surge, Will its eye fall next on its "14th province" of Bahrain?

The feints and nudges that are the Gulf's

There is no magical foreign policy move only careful tending — by which the United States can address the Gulf's tensions. But there is plenty it can do at home, and is not doing, to reduce its foolish and frightening dependence on the region's oil.

How to Make the Administration's Iraq Cover-Up Make Sense

WASHINGTON — The Iraq cover-up being carried out by the Bush administration resembles Watergate before Judge John J. Sirica squeezed confessions out of men facing prison sentences: The cover-up is totally out of proportion to the acts known to have been committed. It makes no sense.

But, as Judge Sirica demonstrated in Watergate, it makes sense once you know that the trail of misdeeds reaches into the highest offices of the American government. That trail must be hidden at all costs in 2 presidential election year. That is why government officials will risk careers by skating on the edge of deceit and subornation or turning a blind eye to crime.

The Iraq scandal crisscrosses too many frontiers and lines of jurisdiction to produce a single decisive unraveler like Judge Sirica. But federal Judge Marvin H. Shoob of Atlanta made a good start by refusing to let the Justice Department pin the rap for a broad international conspiracy on one middle-level bank employee in Atlanta.

The Banca Nazionale del Lavoro scandal is the engine of the broader Iraq cover-up. In a blistering 15-page judicial order is-sued on Oct. 5. Judge Shoob stopped just short of accusing the Justice Department of trying to railroad the BNL employee into jail By Jim Hoagland

on a guilty plea to prevent discussion of the facts of the case. Judge Shoob bowed out of the case with that hiast.

The inquisitorial baton now passes to Senator David L. Boren, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. His peg to get into the case is his oversight role of the CIA, which be would like to believe was set up as a passy by the Justice Department. Senator Boren's primary concern is to protect the reputation of an agency be has belped

remake. But be seems angry enough about

cliable, burgling, and skeptical enough about agency hungling, and skeptical enough about CIA chief Robert M. Gates's performance, to let the chips fall where they may.

Closed hearings that Mr. Boren beld last week, and descriptions from informed officials, portray Mr. Gates as strangely detected from the Lorenzade.

tached from the Iraq scandal. He was, in a famous phrase, out of the loop as Justice and CIA officials discussed deceiving the public and the Atlanta prose-cutors about the existence of CIA cables on BNL. He did not know about the discussion

or the misleading letters it produced.
That is what Mr. Gates said in response to a letter from Mr. Boren this mouth demand-

ing to know what the devil was going on. As the scandal mushroomed last week, Mr. Gates left on a trip to Eastern Europe, where Mr. Boren tracked him down by phone in demand that the director begin paying attention to an affair that can dam-

age the CIA's credibility.

Mr. Boren's staff will be taking sworn depositions over the next three weeks, and Mr. Boren, a cautious, pragmatic legislator, is asking for an independent counsel to investigate the Iraq scandal. An earlier request by House members was turned down by Attorney General William Barr, Here are questions that Mr. Boren's staff and an independent counsel should concentrate on:

l. As early as September 1989, the CIA station chief in Rome cabled to Washington detailed allegations about participation of BNL Rome headquarters in Atlanta's frandrlent loans to Iraq. Did the FBI office in the Rome Embassy not know the same information and transmit it to Justice and Treasury?

2. Why was that September cable withheld from Mr. Boren until a few days ago? "It is disturbing that the earliest cables, and the ones that contain the best description of what was happening, are the ones we get last," says one congressional source.

3. Were bank regulators told from 1987 until

1989 to turn a blind eye to BNL's obviously irregular borrowing and lending habits because BNL's operations were a "national security"

operation, perhaps involving the CIA?

4. Why have the CIA and U.S. law agencies been so relaxed about finding Safa Habobi, a key Iraqi go-between indicted in Atlanta for conspiracy in the BNL case? This fugitive from American law has been traveling between Baghdad and Tunis to re-establish an Iraqi arms-purchasing network. Mr. Habobi has been recuperating this month in an Amman hospital from a Sept. 27 auto accident. Maybe the CIA should look there.

5. Finally, a future Sirica has to turn this case on its head. Discount the theory that the Justice Department, the State Department and the CIA were merely trying to spare embarrassment to the Italian government, which owns BNL. It is more likely that the United States induced, or conspired with, Italy to use the Atlanta branch to funnel loans to Iraq, at a time when the policy of the Reagan and Bush administrations was to help

Iraq arm itself to fight Iran.
The United States did not arm Iraq, Washington got others to do that, in different ways that turned into disaster. That is where the heart of this scandal lies.

The Washington Post.

An Embarrassing Mess

When House Democrats asked for an independent prosecutor to investigate aid given to Iraq before the Gulf War. Attorocy General William Barr was outraged; he sensed that political opponents were out to get him. But he asserted wrongly that his Justice Department was handling the case credibly. Its prosecution is unraveling

in a welter of confusion. Mistakes of judgment were made when the Bush administration kept trying to appease Saddam Hussein long after Iraq's war with Iran had ended. But crimes also were committed as the United States favored. Iraq with loan guarantees ostensibly to pay for food. The money was diverted to military purposes and government records were doctored to disguise the transactions.

For two years the main government case has been against Christopher Drogoul, the former Atlanta branch manager for the Rome-based Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. He stands virtually alone, accused of defrauding his employers in Italy by secretly lending Iraq hillions of dollars, much of which wound up helping Saddam's mili-tary. That is like nailing second-rate burglars for crimes of Watergate proportions.

Mr. Drogoul is no innocent, but he refuses to take the rap alone. He has withdrawn his guilty plea and will stand trial - after the election. The charge that he defranded his employers is almost certainly incomplete. The plea bargain was dissolved amid open and the CIA over who had overlooked evidence that the bank's officials in Rome were

aware of Mr. Drogoul's machinations.

Now the FBL which may have handled some of the intelligence from Rome that belatedly reached prosecutors in Atlanta, is investigating the Justice Department. And Justice is looking into the expense account of the FBI's director. Amazingly, both the CIA and the FBI contend that they are unable to retrieve pertinent data from their vaunted intelligence files.

This is not a case that the Justice Department can he perceived to investigate dispassionately on behalf of the administranon it represents. Perhaps even a special prosecutor could not clean up so emharrassing a mess. What is needed from the attorney general, at a minimum, is less outrage and more results.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Fault Lines of a Fast-Growing Asia Need Urgent Attention

TOKYO - The international By Kenneth S. Courtis ing world economic expansion. With its reliance on export-led growth, East Asia has been one of the main

aconomy presents an extraordinary paradox. While much of the world is in recession, Asia continues to experience explosive growth. Al-though many believe that Japan has entered irrevocable decline, the early 1990s will later be seen as only a pause before the country begins a powerful new kick to still higher levels of performance. As the shift to Asia accelerates, its power and position on the world stage con-

While Asia is becoming younger, is studying, saving, investing and building for tomorrow, much of the rest of the world economy has matured, taken on debt and aged. The resulting trend is very much in Asia's favor. In 1960, the Asian economies represented 4 percent of world GNP; today they constitute a quarter, and a

decade from now it will be a third.

tinue to expand.

In the period to 1997, capital requirements will rise by nearly half a trillion dollars annually, with two-fifths of new demand coming from Asia. But demographic and political forces in Europe and North America continue to weaken the world's savings hase.

For example, the average net sav-ings rate of the six Western members of the Group of Seven leading industrial powers was 15 percent of GNP in the 10 years to 1980. A decade later it had fallen to 9.3 percent. Trends in demographics and public finance — particularly the declining tax bases and the massive budget deficits of North America, Southern Europe and Germany — are all working to slow growth in world savings. Asia is moving in the opposite di-

rection. A measure of just how fast

beneficiaries of the opening of global markets. For example, in the decade to 1991, world trade increased by almost half, while it rose by about 60 percent for Europe. For Asia as a whole it doubled, and it quadrupled for Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan. Japan and the United States play opposite roles in the dynamics of Asian growth, On the supply side,

Japan provides capital, machinery and components. It gains immense benefits by exporting from Asia. Jap-anese firms now rely for much of their low value-added, labor-intensive production on Asian factories. On the demand side, the United States has been Asin's market of choice. This situation is not sustainable. North America is not growing

quickly enough and must work to reduce ballooning hudget and trade deficits. The new and more stringent local-content requirements in the planned North American free trade area would put further constraints on access to the American market. These developments are leading

Asian traders to look elsewhere. While ideally Japan should use its great market as a force for growth in Asia by becoming a act importer of Asian goods, to do so would require a monumental change in the country's corporate strategy and public policy. With little prospect of such change occurring soon. Asian exporters are moving into the lower-end markets of Europe. But these are the very mar-kets that the fledgling economies of Eastern Europe are targeting for their growth. Left unaddressed, this will cause more European protectionism. Positive action by Japan is critical to reducing the risk.

Enhanced regional trade is seen as another option. There is much talk of a Southeast Asian or an East Asian trade zone. With tariffs in the region among the highest in the world, and nontariff barriers even higher, the idea of regional trade liberalization

A still bolder approach would be for constries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to forge di-rect trade ties with the North American free trade zone. It is unlikely that such linkage would lead to effective, trans-Pacific integration, but it could offer Asia a new strategic approach to diffusing protectionism and a counterbalance to Japan's increasing dominance in the region.

The reality is that Japan represents

two-thirds of the entire Asian economy. It has set the pattern for development in the region, providing a model for economic management that sets Asia's experience in stark opposition to the doctrines of Smith and Ricar-

nese firms - where to invest, where problems in the United States, the and what to produce, what to sell - amplify regional growth. They also accelerate the pace of regional integration. But it is a process of which

apan remains largely master. Even with the rest of Asia growing faster than Japan, the balance of power will not quickly change. America's strategic retreat from Asia, and Europe's preoccupation with events at home, work to strengthen Japan's Asian preeminence. The continu rapprochement between Beijing and Tokyo is just one of the many reflec-tions of this shifting balance of power

in favor of Japan.

Japanese dominance, combined with the unwillingness of Japan to come to grips with its own aggressive history in Asia, generates tension throughout the region. One result is that much of Asia is reluctant to see Japan serve as regional spokesman or increase its power in the United Na-tions. These divisions weaken Asia's hand in international councils. And they perpetuate an unhealthy state in which the region's growing economic power is not matched by a commensurate increase in political influence. Nowhere is this situation more prob-

lematic than in regional security.

The three Asian powers with nuclear weapons — China, Russia and India — could quickly be joined by a fourth, North Korea. A fifth, Japan, could use its advanced industry and technology to go nuclear very rapidly should it choose to do so. During the Cold War, the unquestioned strategic commitment of the United States to Asia's stability set limits to conflict in the region. With America's strategic

Asian security map is being redrawn.

Of immediate concern to Japan and other countries are the shipping lanes from Asia to the energy sources of the Middle East and the markets of Europe. They are among the most vulnerable in the world. A threat to these, real or imagined, would lead to a sharp increase in the potential for

1. 2.

regional conflict. The instability of the former Soviet Union is already working to expand that potential. China recently purchased a large number of advanced tactical fighter-bombers from Ukraine and would like to nbtain a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. That would fundamentally upset the region's power bal-ance, prompting Japan and the rest of Asia to take immediate measures. Asia can no longer count on the United States to sort things out. The region must come to terms with the new security issues that its economic success and changes in the interna-

tional political system create. However, this will require uncom-mon leadership. Unlike Europe and North America, Asia lacks even an embryonic institutional setting in which to discuss such issues. It cannot afford to wait for a crisis to force creation of such an institution. If Asia can meet the difficult lead-

ership challenge, it would assure it-self of greater prosperity. It would also open new prospects for America and Europe in Asia. The writer, strategist and senior economist with the Deutsche Bank

Group in Asia, lectures at Keio and Tokyo universities. He contributed this

comment to the Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Austrian Prowess

BERLIN - The Militar Wochenblatt publishes an article stating the chief publishes an article stating the chief reason for the superior performance in long-distance riding of Austro-Hungarian officers is that the horses in Germany are bred chiefly to look well, while in Austria-Hungary more attention is paid to making them hard and wiry. The writer says if the Austria-Hungarian video of the programment. tro-Hungarian riders "offer any crite-rion by which one may judge of the character of the Austrian cavalry, it is not too much to say that for riding powers, endurance and energy it must be among the best in the world."

1917: Carnivores, Rejoice PARIS - Those whose lot it is to live in Paris, whether natives or visitors, will arise from their bods glad that this morning is this morning, because October 15 marks the end of the meatless days. Henceforth and until further notice — as the railroad com-

panies say - châteauhriands, Irish

Hongroise (pardon! Irish stew), and all the other succulent articles of diet derived from the four-legged, fattened tribes upon which we prey, may be ohtained in the restaurants.

1942: Alamein Dogfight

CAIRO — [From our New York edition:] American fighter pilots have emerged victorious from their largest aerial engagement over North Africa with German flyers, the headquarters of the United States Army Air Forces announced today [Oct. 14]. Two Messerschmitt-169's were shot down in the action westerday south of the front serscrimit-tury were anot cown in the action yesterday south of the front lines at Alamein. The Americans were escorting a squadron of South African escorung a squaoron of South African fighter-bombers when they ran into a formation of enemy craft consisting of twelve Shikas (dive-bombers) and 20 Messerschmitts and Italian Macchis. After dropping their bombs the South Africans went on to attack the Stukas, which were forced to jettison their explosives.

Other Comment

The Stench of Cover-Up

It is one of those scandals that simmer along for a while, then suddenly burst into flames. The manager of a U.S. branch of Italy's largest bank has confessed to making \$5 billion in illegal loans in the late 1980s, mostly to Iraq. Much of that money, ostensibly to finance purchases of U.S. farm products, was used to buy weapons. The banker plea-hargained and stood ready for sentencing in the largest bank fraud in U.S. history. Seems simple. But increasingly it spreads the familiar stench of Washington cover-up.

These loans, by the Atlanta branch of the

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, were made at

the time the Bush administration was secret-

ly tilting to Saddam Hussein's regime in a

misguided and ultimately disastrous attempt

to offset Iran's power in the Gulf area.

BNL's branches in the United States were sloppily run, but that hardly explains a hranch making \$5 billion in unsupervised loans. The Justice Department maintained that it had no information to the contrary a claim belied by the recent discovery of some documents. Now the CIA admits it misled Congress. And it appears the Justice Department induced the CIA to withhold information from the Atlanta court.

At the very least this distasteful spectacle again batters the credibility of two federal agencies where integrity is critical. There is evidence that the Italian government framically tried to contain the fallout from the. case. All of this suggests strongly that the Bush administration is trying to bury another of its mistakes, and that it has twisted a criminal prosecution in the process. It is time for the truth, right now.

It is generally agreed that the operations of - The Baltimore Sun.

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From finance to trade, technology and the vital issues of ecology, health and security, developments in Asia are now of critical importance to the world community. They will be eyen These developments carry ever

Unprecedented urban concentration is generating

technologies, high levels of education and closed

politics means that much of Asia will experience a

difficult transition to the politics of participation.

social and political pressures whose consequences are

difficult to predict. The mixture of rapid growth, new

larger risks. Asia is laced with deep and dangerous fault lines. The effects of unprecedented urban con-centration are generating social and political pressures whose consequences are difficult to predict. The mixture of rapid growth, new information technologies, high levels of education and closed politics means that much of Asia will experience a difficult transition to the politics of participation. With ongoing conflicts of territory, ambition and power, there is a risk that an act of miscalculation, inatten-

more so in future.

tion or irresponsibility could kill the still fragile bloom of prosperity. As the global shift accelerates, regional Asian issues have begun to work themselves to the top of the world community's agenda. Critical among them are the growing gap be-tween Asia's miernational economic and political power, the building po-tential for upheaval in the global trading system, the increasingly dommant role of Japan in Asia, and the

volatile problem of security. The critical issue for the world economy in the 1990s is the increasing imbalance between demand for investment capital and the pool of global savings, which is insufficient. this movement is occurring is that in 1980 Asia controlled one-sixth of worldwide foreign exchange reserves, while today Asian central hanks control almost two-fifths. With few exceptions, savings rates in Asia exceed 30 percent of GNP. Even in Japan, despite widespread predictions to the contrary, the net savings rate remains almost a quarter of GNP, some two and a half times the average for other industrial countries in the OECD.

As Asia's savings continue to ex-pand, they form an ever larger portion of world savings. Not only will the balance of economic power continue to shift to Asia, the rest of the world will find capital increasingly available on terms determined by Asia. It means that financial or eco-nomic instability in the region will be transmitted to the global economy with a speed and force yet to be widely understood.

Firms positioned to take advan-tage of Asia's performance will see tremendous volume increases that will enable them to reduce costs faster than competitors less active in the region. Indeed, Japan is using its growing economic strength in Asia as leverage in the world marketplace. This is a central part of Japan's global competitive strategy for the 1990s. By the end of the decade it will be increasingly difficult for firms to be global players if they are not a major factor in Asian markets.

For three decades, trade liberalization has been the primary force driv- do. The countless decisions of Japa-

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OPINION

Another Wealth of Some Nations

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Nuclear Wo Debate Time's Good News:

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In St. Louis, under the patronage of Richard Nixwhither he went in search of on, who once said that America could restored preeminence, the incumbent president sometimes seemed, amazingly, to be the third man, even a bystander on stage.

Whatever suspense surrounded the debate leaked from it early when George Bush became defensive about his most recent attempt to put Bill Clinton oo the defensive. Mr. Bush began, "I said something the other day where I was accused of being like

Joe McCarthy

Mr. Clinton played the Prescott
Bush card (refraining from saying
"And you're no Prescott Bush"), and

The presidential debate added painfully little to voters' knowledge.

> Ross Perot made this sensible point: Spending several utilion dollars of our children's money is as much evidence about "character" as is participation in

anti-war rallies abroad long ago.

Mr. Bush's synthetic anger about
Mr. Clinton's college days is punctured by the thought (it is Daniel Webster's) that anger is not an argument. Mr. Bush's argument for himself — that he has experience — is a weak reed to lean on during today's gale of discontent, when people coo-sider Washington "experience" a synonym for staleness. Mr. Perot, the Chihuahua of contemporary politics, wondered: Why boast that one has had the experience of presiding over

the production of current conditions? There was a soupcon of real political flair in Mr. Perot's response to the question about legalization of drugs. He used concrete imagery of the sort politicians use when not just banging the usual kettledrum of insincerity: "Anytime you think you want to legalize drugs go to a neonatal unit, if you can get in." They are, he said, crowded with infants getting an average of 42 days of treatment costing \$125,000. The one thing Mr. Bush could do by

himself with 70 million people watching is make an announcement. He did. And it, like everything he has done in this year that began with that pratfall of a trip to Japan, diminished him. He said that in a second term he would put James Baker in charge of domestic policy. This underscored

to their lives is tedium. Some biological urge or spiritual need impels Mr. Bush to say things that remind us that he began his rise

e grow store state of the control of control by Aurent and Control of the control

the public's impression that, for Mr. Bush, attending to the things closest

take care of itself domestically but

occded a president for foreign policy. Mr. Bush said he would say to Mr. Baker, "You do in domestic affairs what you've done in foreign affairs." Whoa. Who has done what? Mr. Bush's attempt to tantalize America with the prospect of James Baker rampant in domestic policy is discordant with his boasting about all he did to make the world so peaceful. Many a viewer must have mused, "Why not elect Baker and cut out the middleman?"

Mr. Bush's promise regarding Mr. Baker rebutted — or did it? — Mr. Bush's statement four days earlier that he "absolutely" wants Mr. Baker to return to the State Department after he is done applying his masterful touch to the tiller of the campaign. But immediately after the debate Rich Bond, the Republican Party chairman, told the master of ceremo-nies of the 1992 campaign, Larry King, that maybe Mr. Baker would make everything shipshape domestically dur-ing the transition to a second term and

then go back to Foggy Bottom.

Foggy indeed. But it all seems a trifle hypothetical.

The debate may have added a few small drops to the buckets of informatioo voters already had about the can-didates. There is a blurry line between impressive fluency and tiresome probuity, and Mr. Clinton lives along that line. Mr. Perot's promises to get memos written and motors humming from the git-go call to mind the telephone answering machine that plays a

recording of a busy signal.

And as for Mr. Bush's contention that the economy is the envy of the world but we can't cut the armed forces by another 50,000 because these ex-soldiers could not find jobs - well, can the phrase "too silly for

words" be applied to words?
But, really, what could have happened on that stage, this late in the campaign, that would have been a rea-sonable basis for large numbers of vot-ers to change their minds? Politicians who get this far in the game are oot apt to encounter a question or riposte that turns them into pillars of salt or causes them to fold like accordions.

The preceding week — Oxford, Moscow and all that — had been perhaps the most embarrassing week in the history of modern presidential campaigning. Now the congestion of debates may keep these guys off the streets for a few days. When they emerge from the debates, November suddenly the loveliest word in the langrage - will be just around the corner. Washington Post Writers Group.

WASHINGTON —The ideal of the two-parent family — grounded in heterosexuality, codified into law, based on fidelity, with a partial but essential division of labor between men and women and geared toward the raising of multiple children - came into existence around 1950 and disappeared around 1965, and is now insisted upon by fanat-ics intent upon imposing their arbitrary

values on a diverse society.

Or so one might conclude from reading America's newspapers of record, watching octwork television and consulting leading journals of opinion. Americans have been reminded frequently and indignantly that they have a right to any experiment with any lifestyle they choose without fear of being told that some lifestyles are superior. To assert that the fate of such a

traditional family structure should be a special priority violates the first two commandments of enlightened culture: Thou shalt oot be judgmental!" and "Assert your rights!" The allegedly illiberal and uncolightened souls who doubt that a decent society can be huilt on these two com-mandments find themselves in the com-

pany of one of the great liberal theorists of the Enlightenment, Adam Smith. Smith is best known for demonstrating, in "The Wealth of Nations," why a By Jerry Z. Muller

market economy was best suited to meet the economic needs of consumers. But his larger purpose was to make men more decent by designing social institutions that drew the passions toward socially and morally beneficial behavior.

He believed that the creation and maintenance of a decent society would oor come through the market alone.

MEANWHILE

Large portions of his writings were devoted to the role of government and of law in cultivating the social institutions through which self-control and benevolence are developed. Among the most crucial of these, Smith thought, was the family.

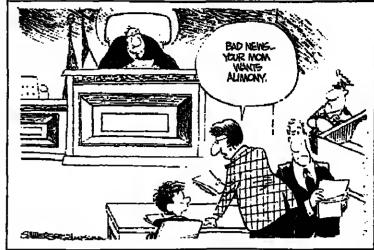
Just as he explored how markets can be structured to make the pursuit of selfinterest benefit the consumer, so he examined how our desire for sex and progeny can be structured by the law to support familial institutions occessary for fostering self-controlled individuals.

Smith's endorsement of the family grounded in monogamous, heterosexual marriage was not based on religious grounds. Like other intellectuals of his time, he was well aware of the existence of diverse cultural standards. He set out to discover whether some insultudonal arrangements were to be preferred on grounds of demonstrated superiority in producing the sorts of individuals reonired by a liberal, capitalist society.

The family, Smith believed, was the primary institution of moral education. upon which all subsequent moral development depended. For it was in the family that children learned to curb their passions and accommodate their desires with those of other people.

From the evidence provided by his comparative study of marital institutions, Smith concluded that the likely effect of divorce and remarriage on chil dren was harmful. Stepmothers naturally tended to have less affection for stepchildren, and were usually inclined to favor their own children, thus breeding jealousy. Because of the importance of family stability. Smith recommended le-gal arrangements that would enhance the security of the marital partners and thus promote their confidence and trust that they were both part of a joiot enterprise. He thought that laws that made divorce easy for either partner to obtain endangered that trust and confidence.

A major psychological incentive for men to marry was the desire to have children who could inherit their property. Re-moving the legal disabilities of illegitimate children, he argued, therefore weakened



the institution of monogamous marriage. Most of the great social analysts of the past have insisted along with Adam Smith that a liberal political regime re-quires social institutions that develop the emotional security upon which autonomy of judgment and benevolent action depend, and which encourage the characteristics of prudence, self-control and respect for the life and property of others that form the basis of justice. Whether these qualities are called "virtues," "habits," "mores," "manners," "norms" or "traditional family values," they are first developed in the family. Yet it would be

demonstrated by enduring nearly eight years as a prisoner of war in Hanoi, for

which he was awarded the Congressio-nal Medal of Honor. There is no doubt

Mr. Perot also successfully got his

people out of Iran when the U.S. govern-

ment could oot or would oot. He also

spent much of his time and his own

money trying to do the same for the prisoners of the Viet Cong. 1 am a veteran of World War II,

Korea and Vietnam, and I am very hitter

about his service record.

an understatement to observe that these have not been the guiding considerations governing American public policy — including family law, social welfare bene-fits, cultural expression, and the effects of the free market — in recent decades. The costs to women, to children, and to sociery are becoming apparent.

The writer, associate professor of history at the Catholic University of America, is author of the forthcoming book "Adam. Smith in His Time and Ours: Designing the Decent Society." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

terized material removed from Iraq as being sufficiently sensitive that, had it

originated in an American weapons lab-oratory, it would have been classified: It

may be that "no government has object-

ed to" the storage facilities provided by the IAEA. But it is a fact that at least

two nuclear weapons states requested that the material be stored in secure

facilities in their own embassies, rather

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

As One Republican Sees It

Regarding the report "Clinton in '69: Mostly Typical in a Most Untypical Time" (Oct. 10):

The proposition that Governor Bill Clintoo's behavior in avoiding the draft, organizing anti-war demonstrations in Washington and London, visiting peace groups in Oslo and touring Moscow and Prague was "mostly typical of his generation" is false.

First, the number of Americans privi-

leged to study in Europe in the 1960s was small -indeed, would not have filled one plaque on the Vietnam memorial. Few of us were ducking the draft, fewer still organized demonstrations, and only a relative handful toured the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. By long-standing policy the Soviets accepted only those who they felt, rightly or wrongly, would further their ends. And Prague, after its crushing by the Red Army in 1968, was

sealed up tighter than ever. Second, the demonstrations Mr. Clinton helped organize in London were small neither in scale nor impact, as contemporary media accounts will testify. They were coordinated with, and advertised by, British peace and political movements under the approval of the World Peace Council, an established Communist-bloc body. The police and the media were out in force. Vanessa er president in American history. My own grandfather was blacklisted during the McCarthy era. His crime? the media were out in force. Vanessa Redgrave attended.

Mr. Clinton's accions and opinions is not to seek to smear him. He has asked the American people to trust him with their country and future. Therefore, to test whether he is worthy of that trust against his actions is not improper poli-tics, it is responsible citizenship. What is required is the unvarnished truth. So far

> JOHN W. WOOD. Chairman, Europe. Republicans Abroad.

Communist Contacts

The fact that Bill Clinton went to Communist Moscow in 1969 is less sig-mificant than the fact that George Bush spent several years in Communist Beij-ing. Has anyone noticed that, since Mr. Bush's tenure as U.S. envoy there, be has gone out of his way to protect the Chioese Communist elite - even after the

massacre around Tiananmen Square? The shameful and typically convolut-ed reasoning that Mr. Bush himself uses would suggest that he was tainted by his years in Beijing. Certainly be has had far more "contacts" with Communists than has Mr. Clinton. Taking this logic a step further, it can be said that Mr. Bush has been much softer oo communism, espe-

cially the Chinese variety, than any oth-

Simply being a missionary io China from 1927 to 1949. During those same years, my father was born in China. Does that make him a red? In 1987 I toured China, then traveled

to Moscow and East Berlin before flying back to the United States, I did it as an adventure. But oow I wonder: By Mr. Bush's logic, does the fact that I was briefly in those countries preclude me from public office, or some job, or any-thing else that should be within my rights as an American?

SAM PICKENS.

Questioning Patriotism

Patriots uphold the nation's constitu-

Paris. Perot for President Ross Perot has demonstrated his su-

periority to the other candidates for the presidency by showing his willingness to discuss solutions to the most dire of the threats to America, the ever-increasing debts of the government, He also showed good judgment in his selection of Admiral James Stockdale as

shoulder heavy responsibility, as he

about watching the decline of America's economy, presided over by inept and irresponsible politicians. CHARLES H. MIXON, London,

tion. They don't subvert it by arranging secret arms deals and obstructing justice Atomic Safeguards for political ends. Regarding "Checking Atomic Weap-DAVID E JAFFE

ons" (Letters, Oct. 2): David Kyd of the Interoational Atomic Energy Agency has made seri-ous and unfounded accusations about my article ("LAEA as Policeman; Out of Its Depth," Opinion. Sept. 23) oo his agency's investigation of the Iraqi ouclear weapons program,

All my sources were officials of the IAEA and its Action Team, officials of the U.S. government or its weapons laboratories, and present or former inspecrunning mate. The admiral is able to tors who have served in Iraq.

Several weapons experts have charac-

than in the IAEA complex.

1 accept Mr. Kyd's assertion that personnel from non-weapons states were excluded from certain aspects of the inspections and analysis of the weapons-

specific information. But I must ask if inspectors from non-weapons states evaluated the Iraqi uranium enrichment program. Uoder American law, much informacion about enrichment is as secret as weapons designs.

PETER D. ZIMMERMAN. Great Falls, Virginia,

An Ocean of Difference

Regarding "He's Not Welcome Here" (Oct. 3):

The editorial states that Christopher Columbus "died in Santo Domingo," That is incorrect. He died May 20, 1506, in Valladolid, Spain, There is some dispute whether he is buried in Seville or Santo Domingo.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER Boulogne, France.



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CAMPAIGN '92 / FROW FOREIG DS, SIL Allies Offer Much Appreciation but Scant Help for Bush, a Friend in Need

By Joseph Fitchett tional Herald Tribune

APARIS - Despite President George Bush's triumphant foreign-policy record, foreign leadvers are not giving him the help from his friends that an incumbent president usually gets in e re-election campaign.

-... The last time a president failed to win strong allied support was in 1980, when Jimmy Carter was cold-shouldered by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and other European leaders who blamed him for what they saw as political amateurism and vacillation that was damaging their own domestic prospects.

In contrast, the Bush edministration has racked up a string of successes for the United States and its foreign partners. Among his counterparts, there is ready appreciation of Mr. Bush's leadership in the reunification of Germany, the defeat of the coup in Russia, the liberation of Kuwait and the start of peace negotietions between Israel and its Arab neigh-

. Yet foreign leaders have noticeably abstained from the ritualistic reminders to U.S. voters that the ship of state needs a seasoned helmsman - then because it was leading the anti-Soviet alliance, now because it is the sole

U.S. electorate's inward-looking mood. The last thing Mr. Bush's handlers want right now is for their candidate to receive bouquets from foreigners, which would be liable to lend credence to charges that the Bush administration puts diplomacy ahead of ordinary Americans' prob-

Partly because international issues have enjoyed such a low profile in the campaign, some governments have only woken up belatedly to the likelihood of victory by the Democratic nominee, Bill Clinton. In fact, the realization has been so slow in coming that an attempt oow to help Mr. Bush would be too little too late and risk offending the candidate most likely to

Japanese leaders, according to investment analysts in Tokyo, are fearful that any significant economic intervention on their part might be interpreted by Democrats - and perhaps even more widely by Americans - as biatant political interference.

Beyond that, these analysts say, many influential people in Jepan and in Europe are starting to warm to Mr. Clinton's basic theme of the urgent need to rebuild the U.S. economy. In this election, perhaps more than ever, American economic strength is the key issue for foreign governments, who see it as essential both to Of course, any foreign appeal on Mr. Bush's promote global growth and to underpin the

antor of Western interests. In both Europe and Asia, some officials say

that the budget deficit problem has been noglected by the Bush administration and might be tackled strongly if the Democrats controlled both the White House and Congress.

The prevailing view, however, is that foreign policymakers favor Mr. Bush as the man they know and trust and would like to help. The problem, a European official said, "is that he is e victim of history: his success has left no salient problems around on which we can give him prominence."

Yet, foreign governments could be coming through with commercial concessions or political prizes that enhance Mr. Bush's stature as e statesman and remind voters of his accomplishments for U.S. interests during four years in office. But, aside from job-generating arms pur-chases by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Taiwan, the timely help that Mr. Bush must have expected has failed to materialize.

Nothing would have more impact along these lines than an accord on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A GATT bargain, which seemed within reach last weekend but then slipped away, would deliver an instant message of economic stimulus, extra growth and new

That elusive accord is an October surprise

and which, by default, becomes a European vote for Mr. Clinton.

The situation is fraught with irony because European Community leaders want to settle oow, knowing that the Bush administration, m hopes of getting an accord now, has made concessions that a new president will probably

Logically, the key to the deadlock is in the hands of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who could setde GATT by joining other EC leaders to isolate the holdout country, France. Mr. Kohl, after all, owes much of his own re-election in 1990 to Mr. Bush's championship of fast German reunification.

So far, however, Mr. Kohl has refused to override French objections, apparently because President François Mitterrand has told Bonn

another blow against the French farm lobby right now. Mr. Mitterrand fears that the French Communist Party would react by overturning the minority Socialist government and forcing immediate elections, which would be devastating for Mr. Mitterrand and his followers.

Normally, Bonn might be expected to sacri-fice the interest of Mr. Mitterrand, who himself is a lame duck. But German officials fear that a GATT accord that Mr. Mitterrand blamed on German pressure would put the final touch to an anti-German mood io Europe and an "alliance of governments who claim to be victims of German policy," a German official said.
With Britain already furning at the Bundes

bank because of the pound's problems, Germany has to be especially careful to avoid being seen throwing its weight around in Europe

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

behalf would have to be crafted in terms of the staying power of the United States as the guar- that Mr. Bush apparently will not be getting — that it would be "suicide" for him to deal That perception would fuel fears that Germans intend to dominate a tighter European Community - a message that could aggravate the risks of seeing EC unity unravel just when European governments are hoping to be able to push through ratification of the Maastricht

This setuation is particularly gailing, European officials acknowledge, because Mr. Bush is widely credited with personally shaping U.S. policy in fovor of helping — or at least not sabotaging - the quest for closer unity in the

Paradoxically, a European official said, "the way events have wofolded has left Mr. Bush who can claim to be the Cold War winner, the victim of a wave of political complications and a situation in which most of his friends find it impossible to help him."

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AUTO RENTALS

Doctors Say Clinton Is in Good Health

E LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Rill Clinton's doctors said in letters released Wednesday that he was in good health and had responded well to treatment for minor medical problems but was still bothered by hoarseness and mild allergies. Mr. Clinton is described in the

letters as having registered normally on recent cardiac and blood tests. in His medical history includes the troublesome allergies, a ligament strain in his left knee in 1984, "mild hearing loss," and hemorrhoids eight years ago. He takes the prescription antihistamine Hismanal for the elements and part Clinton and difficulty hreathing through his nose in 1991 and that congestion made his running routine difficult. for the allergies, said the doctors, all of whom are from Little Rock.

A report following a 1991 exam said Mr. Clinton had a "mild eleva-"tion" of 227 in his cholesterol meareading of 184.

¹ Dr. Susan M. Santa Cruz wrote following the 1991 exam that "a low-fat, weight-reduction diet and an increase in exercise were ad-

He weighed 226 pounds, had a

Dr. Kelsy J. Caplinger said allerhouse dust, mold spores, cat danbeef and milk.

made his running routine difficult. But she said he showed "satisfactory improvement" in an exam

being treated are common ones, stirement. But a blood test taken oo and his prognosis is very good for control of his symptoms," she

> Clinton's voice problems on "oasal allergies, mild esophageal reflux and especially overuse of his Mr. Clintoo drinks socially but

(9 kilograms) in the previous three

heart rate of 78 beats per minute and a hlood pressure of 118/70, according to Dr. Cruz. His current weight was not included in the in-formation released Wednesday,

gy skin tests on Mr. Clioton showed moderate reactions to der, weed pollen, grass pollens, The doctor said Mr. Clinton had

Sept. 30, 1992. The allergies for which he is

Dr. James Y. Sueo hlamed Mr.

t...rMr. Clintoo told Dr. Cruz in does oot smoke, one of the doctors wrote.



Mr. Clinton watching the vice presidential debate on TV in Williamsburg, Virginia, where was preparing for his next debate.

RECRUITMENT

Appears on Page 14

Today's

INTERNATIONAL

PERSONALS

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be odored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now and forever. Scored Heart of Jesus, pray for us. Some Jude, worker of process, pray for us. Some Jude, help of the hapeless, pray for us. Ament Soly this prayer raise lines a day, by the narth day your prayer will be answeed. If has never been known to fall Publication must be promised. MG-TT.

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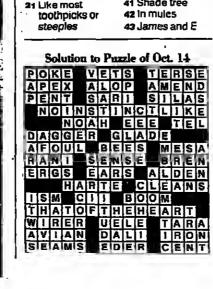
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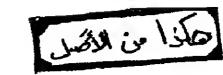
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rend in No Rome's Poor Come In From the Cold War

By Alan Cowell

ROME — Alongside the designer stores and restaurants, the fountains and palaces, Rome has always had its underclass of bungry and homeless, those who came and saw and failed to conquer anything but a slice of sidewalk for a bed, a scoop of handout pasta for a meal.

In older times, the city's itinerants offered a symbol of the North-South divide, of the inexorable urge that drove Africans from the north of their continent to southern Europe, propelled by hope of betterment. These days, though, the symbolism has changed.

Legislation in Italy and the remolded face of Europe after the Cold War have begun to refashion the profile of the city's oeedy. At least that is what they say at some of the city's soup kitchens, like the one in the Trastevere district, which is run by a religious community called Sant'Egidio and which claims to be Rome's biggest.

"If you had come here two years ago, that room would have been almost entirely full of Africans," said Mario Marazziti, one of the community's leaders, gesturing to a hall where a sitting of 200 people devoured helpings of pasta, meat, fish, fruit and vegetable — the once a-day meal that is offered. "Now it's mainly Poles and Romanians," Mr. Marazziti said.

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Francesca Zuccari, a volunteer at the soup kitchen, said, The Poles have substituted the

One legacy from the old days, Mr. Marazziti said, is that Italians poor enough to seek a free meal converge on a separate room to eat apart from the foreigners.

That started when most of the foreigners were Africans," Mr. Marazziti said. "The Italians refused to eat at the same table as blacks." But many other things have changed. With the parting of the Iron Curtain, some Eastern Europeans are able to visit Italy on tourist visas and stay to beg or look for menial work or, as charitable workers acknowledge, avail them-

selves of cheap wine to get drunk. Each Sunday, on Via delle Botteghe Oscure, the street is blocked with Poles arriving by

buses whose operators offer rides back to Warsaw and other cities for those who have had enough of Rome.

"Wby oot try a spell here?" said a man in the crowd, who identified himself only as Stanislav.
"There's nothing back borne."

Yet the seeming ease with which some East Europeans are able to enter Italy is markedly different from the increasing difficulties faced by others. Last year Italy repatriated about 20,000 Albanians who had tried to force their way into the port of Bari aboard a hijacked freighter. And of the hundreds of thousands of war refugees from Yugoslavia only a handful have found sanctuary in Italy.

Moreover, legislation introduced two years 220 to control the flow of immigrants, mainly from North Africa, has made it ever more difficult for people from outside Europe to obtain lawful immigrant status, or even enter the country. Until last year, for instance, many North Africans could enter without a visa. Now they may not

As Italy contemplates its precanous position close to many potential sources of economic and political refugees, it has apparently concluded that those immigrants least likely to disrupt Italian ways are more deserving of benevolence than others whose numbers might

"The main aim of the policy toward the former Yugoslavia is to try to keep them in Yugoslavia" through donations of aid, a For-eign Ministry official said. In June, Parliament approved emergency aid worth around \$100 million to support relief efforts for refugees inside Yugoslavia, while only around 2,000 refugees have found shelter in Italy.

There are other distinctions, too. The difference between the Poles and the North Africans is that, whereas the North Afri-cans tended to stay on, the Poles only come for a limited period," the Foreign Ministry official

People from Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia receive tourist visas because their countries are newly democratic, the official

lations and are kept away.

As Italy's recession bites and jobs are harder to come by, the workload has increased at the soup kitchens run mainly by Catholic associa-

"Before the summer, we were feeding 1,200 a day," said Miss Zuccari, the Sant'Egidio soup volunteer. "Now it's 1,600 a day."

in a city where charity is about as common as bad pasta, the activities of communities like Sant Egidio seem challenging, "Fund-raising is oot easy," Mr. Marazziti said. But that has not been his community's only recent struggle.

For instance, when Mozambique's warriors put their signatures to a peace treaty in Rome this month, agreeing to douse the last and possibly the nastiest of southern Africa's guerrilla wars, the people from Sant Egidio helped mediate the accord.

The community, which takes its name from the small piazza in Trastevere where its head-quarters is located, began in 1968 when a small number of young Italian Catholies clung to the Bible in a year when many other young Europeans embraced Karl Marx, said Andrea Riccardi, a founder of the group. At first, they saw a vocation in taking education to the poor of

Then the organization was drawn toward the es of Mozambique, first by promoting reconciliation between the Marxist regime and the Vatican, and subsequently by mediating be-tween the Mozambique authorities and the re-

It was from the community's headquarters that the final appeal went out over a satellite fax connection to persuade Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique's insurgent leader, to leave his hideout and come to Rome to sign the peace accord Oct. 4. "We sent a fax into the bush," Mr. Riccardi said.

And once Mr. Dhiakama was in Rome, mediators from the community and the Italian gov-ernment shuttled between the rebel leader's hotel and President Joaquin Chissano's hotel to produce the concessions that led to the peace



A coal miner leaving work at a pit near Wakefield, England. The mine is one of 31 to be shut down under the government's plan.

Tories Face Attacks Over Coal Cutbacks

LONDON - The British government faced intense criticism on Wednesday for its plan to shut down nearly two-thirds of the state was also bitter. coal industry, and concern grew that a bitter two-year recession was

Industrialists, economists, church leaders and even members of the governing Conservative Party lined up to attack the government's handling of the economy.

"The economy is weakening, and it is being kicked and kicked," said Ruth Lea, chief economist at Missubishi Bank in London. "There appears to be no iodustrial strategy for recovery."

Mine union leaders said the closing of 31 of the country's 50 remaining mines was designed to smash the miners, who have been involved in repeated battles with the Conservatives over the past 20 About 30,000 miners, nearly

three-quarters of the industry's work force, are to lose their jobs. A mibtant union leader predicted Wednesday that his members would go on strike. The National Union of Mineworkers is due to hold a special conference on Thursday, at which a strike ballot will be

The mine workers' president, Arthur Scargill, whn led the miners into a bitter yearlong strike in 1984, said be believed bis members would walk out again, despite warnings from British Coal that they risk losing severance pay-

of Democratic Mineworkers, which split from the National Union of Mineworkers over the 1984 strike.

"This is a deliberate attempt to smash the miners of this country."

he said. The closures, in response to falling demand from electricity generating companies as they rely increasingly on gas-fired generators and imported coal, amounted to the heaviest cutbacks ever inflicted on a British industry in a single

Leading iodependent economists said the cuts were too swift. too beavy and came at the wrong

A senior Conservative member of Parliament, John Carlisle, said Prime Minister John Major's team was "not fit to govern" and urged the chancellor of the Exchequer. Norman Lamont, to do more to help business.

The latest figures on the economy, released on Wednesday, also ppointed, with Britain's industrial output sliding 0.3 percent in August after a 1.0 percent rise in

The narrower measure of manu-facturing output fell 0.2 percent after standing unchanged the pre-i-

ous mouth. Economists said there are gutwing signs the economy is now sipping deeper into recession with a

second wave of job losses. Most analysts now expect the economy to contract I percent this

UN Frowns On Bonn Refugee Curbs

Agency, Citing Geneva Convention, Has 'Serious Doubts'

BONN -The Bonn office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Wednesday that a German plan to limit the right to political asylum fell below international standards.

The UN representative, Walter Koisser, expressed "serious doubts" about the plan Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition drew up to stem a record influx of asylum seekers that it said has fanned the flames of racism.

Mr. Kohl's coalition was to issue the plan Thursday in a parliamentary resolution that opposition Social Democrats rejected as "all for show" and planned to boycott. Petitioners refused asylum

tages" there.

Asylum seekers must be given the possibility to have negative decisions checked by an independent body before they are turned away at the border or forcibly deported,"
Mr. Koisser said. "Otherwise there
is a danger of violating the deportation ben included in the Geneva convention on refugees."

Bonn, which has Europe's most bberal asylum laws, has been debating for over a year on bow to stem the immigrant tide, which is due to double this year to half a

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats want to limit the constitutional guarantee of asylum that has forced German towns to house and would be promptly deported to feed large numbers of foreigners death camp near Berlin. their home countries as long as they

did not face "irreparable disadvan- for years while their applications were being processed.

Opposition leaders said they supported some tightening of the law, but left-wingers at local party meetings have opposed the national leadership and insisted Germany continue to take in asylum seekers to atone for its Nazi past.

Refugees seeking asylum, whose numbers are expected to double this year to half a million, have been the main target of a wave of racist violence since last year. But the attacks have taken on anti-Semitic tones. There has been violence against Jewish sites, including arson last month that wrecked a memorial to victims of the Holocaust at the Sachsenbausen Nazi

which had to be brought from the **EUROPEAN** The islanders campaigned for

TOPICS

They had to wait a long time,

but the residents of Rathlin Is-

land, off Northern Ireland, will

finally get full-fledged electricity. On Friday, the island's autono-

mons, wind-powered electricity system will be officially inaugu-

rated by officials from the Euro-

pean Community, the Northern Ireland Office and the Northern

Until this week, the 33 families

living on the rugged, 13 square-

kilometer (5-square-mile) island

Ireland Electricity company.

Isolated Islanders

Plugged In at Last

electricity company balked at the difficulty and high cost of laying a cable across the 10-bilometerwide channel separating the is-land from the trish mainland.

Now, three wind-driven nurbines, perched high on a hill, provide the electricity. The system was built with the help of the EC, which shouldered 55 percent of the £1.2 million (\$2 million) construction

electricity for 30 years, but the

Around Europe Danes will again be allowed to

enjoy a favorite forbidden fruit, a domestic apple that the European Community had deemed too small to eat, Denmark's foreign had to make do with oil-fired gen-crators. The noisy machines pro-vided only a small amount of power and consumed lots of fuel, Ingrid Marie apples were smaller if it in Britain. Over the past 12

than the minimum size set for months, counselors increased table apples and had classified them in a category for the production of juice or jam. The decision caused an uproar among Danish

apple farmers, who complained of EC bureaucracy. But Mr. Ele-mann-Jensen said earlier this month that the EC was not to blame, adding that the apple farmers lobby had created a buge problem where there was none to speak of. He said Denmark and the EC had found a solution by switching the apples to a different class of produce.

The number of British comples seeking help to save their relationships has increased by 50 percent over the past five years, according to Relate, a British marriage guid ance charity. The agency said in its annual review that unemploy-

their workload by 15 percent, seeing 70,000 new cases.

Italian men are "the best lovers" of the European Community, Italian newspapers reported with obvious delight this week. The headlines referred to a study on the sexual behavior of men in the EC by Malena Ivarsson, a Swedish sexologist, published in the Stockholm daily Expressen. The study said Italians were the most romantic, elegant and erotic lovers in the EC. So much so, according to Mrs. Ivarsson, that she advised women, "especially those who are insecure," to offer themselves a vacation of at least two weeks with an Italian man. The worst EC lovers were the British. she said, calling them a "catastro-

Sytske Looijen

Russians Convict 52-Person Killer

ROSTOV-ON-DON, Russia (AP) — A former teacher accused of being the world's worst serial killer was convicted Wednesday of 52 murders,

The teacher, Andrei Chikatilo, had confessed to raping, killing and cannibalizing boys, girls and young women but tried to recant, Psychiatrists testified that the 56-year-old grandfather acted out of rage over feelings of sexual inadequacy. Throughout the 12-year spree, Mr. Chikatilo was married, raising a family and employed as a Russianlanguage teacher and office worker. The murders began in 1978, dur-

ing the pre-Glasnost era when crime was seldom publicized in the former Soviet Union. As a result, Rostov residents were oot warned for more than five years that there was a serial killer among them.

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FBI Chief Trapped in Potentially Explosive Investigations

By David Johnston

WASHINGTON — An inquiry into the management and travel practices of William S. Sessions. director of the FBI, has escalated from an in-house ethics review to a preliminary criminal inquiry, ac-tording to administration officials.

The inquiry has led to a confluence of two potentialbrexplosive investigations. The investigation of Mr. Sessions occurred at the same time that Attorney General William P. Barr has asked for his belp in an unrelated inquiry into whether the Justice Department or the CIA misled a federal judge in Atlanta about how much the government knew of a multibillionfraud involving Iraq.

Senator David L. Boren, the Oklahoma Democrat who heads the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said this week that the timing of the accusations against Mr. Sessions "makes me wonder if an attempt is being made to pressure him not to conduct an independent investigation.

[Mr. Boren called Wednesday for an independent counsel to investigate why the FBI, CIA and Justice Department withheld information in the Iraq case. The Associated Press reported. He wrote Mr. Barr saying that "a truly independent investigation is required to determine whether federal crimes were committed."

The muddy crosscurrents between the two investigations seemed to be a factor threatening to delay Mr. Sessions' scheduled interview with Justice Department investigators later this week, apparently after discussions between his lawyer and the officials broke down over several issues, including his insistence that his role in the investigation of the Justice Department and the CIA be clarified.

In a statement Tuesday, Mr. Sessions confirmed that he was under scrutiny by the department's inter-nal ethics unit, the Office of Professional Responsibility. But Mr. Sessions made no mention of the criminal inquiry, a far more serious matter. An FBI spokesman had no comment on that inquiry, by the department's

public integrity unit, which examines possible crimi-nal wrongdoing by officials.

Mr. Sessions said he was "unaware of the specific allegations" and said he had already had procedures in place to be certain be did not bill the government for private travel aboard FBI aircraft.

But the criminal inquiry is focused in part on other issues, including numerous long distance phone calls that were unrelated to official husiness but billed to the director's office, an administration official said. The official said that other people may have made most of the calls.

A second phase of the integrity inquiry involves conflicting statements Mr. Sessions made about his membership in a country club at his bome in San Antonio. He applied for an exemption from District Columbia income taxes, using his membership in the club to help show that he was a Texas resident, an official said. But be also told department investigators

that he did not belong to the club. Both statements may be partly true, since his club

victims at the Kremlin ceremony

The full transcripts of the docu-ments will be published Thursday

in the Moscow newspaper Izvestia,

whose own investigation into the

downing over the past two years did much to undermine the official

After initially disclaiming all knowledge about KAL 007, the

Kremlin launched a propaganda drive designed to show that it had

been a "spy plane" sent by Washington to probe Soviet air defenses.

According to an Izvestia editor who has studied the documents.

Soviet military analysts who had

examined the flight recorder con-

cluded that the Korean pilots knew

whether the Soviet experts reached

this conclusion in order to fit the

bosses or on the basis of solid evi-

spy plane" theory devised by their

Soviet version.

membership lapsed when he left the state to become director in 1987 but can be automatically renewed when he returns to Texas after he completes his term as director.

It is conceivable that the integrity inquiry could equire the department to seek the appointment of an independent counsel. But some officials stressed that the outcome of the criminal inquiry was uncertain and that it could end without anyone being charged with

The ethics inquiry began in June after an author writing a book about the FBI raised questions about the conduct of Mr. Sessions and a separate, anony-mous letter to Mr. Barr criticized his use of government aircraft and automobiles, officials said.

The travel practices of Mr. Sessions have already been studied in detail by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, and the department's inspector general. After the accounting office review in 1990, Mr. Sessions repaid \$280 for travel by family members on government planes.

RECORDS: Hunt in Clinton Files when rumors that Mr. Clinton bad

(Continued from page 1) once sought to renounce his U.S. citizenship to avoid the draft were was on personal leave and was un-available for comment. A State Decirculating widely among journal-ists. He has denied all such rumors. partment spokesman, Joe Snyder, refused to comment on any quesand no evidence to the contrary has tions relating to the telephone calls. "We're not going to be going into the details as to how we pursued Machak said, his office decided to this," he said. "It's a bottomless pit,

basically. The news of Miss Tamposi's calls is the latest in a number of disclosures that have raised questions on Capitol Hill about whether senior State Department officials deviated from standard procedures in the handling of Mr. Clinton's passport and other personal rec-

Last week, a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee and a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee asked the State Department for a specific" files could never be rebriefing to determine "whether established procedures are being properly adhered to," a spokesman for one of the panels said.

Those questions in part relate to the State Department's decision, disclosed last week, to retrieve Mr. Clinton's passport files from the National Records Center. Officials said they were acting in response to the same Freedom of Information Act requests that prompted Miss Tamposi's calls.

Frank Machak, director of the department's Freedom of Information Office, said in an interview that such files were not routinely pulled. Instead, he said, requests relating to an individual's passport, citizenship or other records are handled by his office with a letter back to the applicant noting that such documents cannot be released without the written consent of the mdividual.

"We would ask them if they had your consent," Mr. Machak said. Otherwise, your passport file is covered by the Privacy Act."

"four or five" letters from news organizations in September seeking documents on Mr. Clinton's draft or citizenship status.

economics" of the Bush adminis-But he scored major points of his

own, forcing Mr. Quayle to concede, for example, that Mr. Bush had a commitment from Russia to destroy SS-18 missiles but not the agreement the president had claimed Sunday. Stammering, Mr. Quayle tried to change the subject.

In the case of these requests, Mr.

distribute copies of them to all

State Department offices that

might have documents on Mr.

Clinton that would not be covered

by the Privacy Act. He described this as a "typical hureaucratic" de-

cision made by his subordinates. When the requests were distrib-uted to the Consular Affairs Office.

headed by Miss Tamposi, bowever,

officials there decided to order Mr.

Clinton's passport files retrieved. But Mr. Machak said such "name-

Asked if he could explain why

the files were pulled, he said, "I

leased under the law.

DEBATE:

A New Quayle

(Continued from page 1)

what he called the 'trickle-down

really cam'r."

The exchanges were much more specific and substantive than most of those in the presidential debate. When the discussion turned to family leave legislation, there was detailed discussion of the provisions He said the department received of the rival Republican and Demo-

cratic proposals. But once again, the economic proposals of the tickets got less attention than they seem to merit, These requests came at a time given the shape of the campaign.

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KATYN: Party Ordered Killings

(Continued from page 1) edly attacked Mr. Gorbachev for this reticence. "The respected Mikhail Sergeyevich long ago — many years ago — knew of this tragedy and the true identity of the guilty ones," said the spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, "But he re-

According to minutes from the March 5, 1940, session of the Politburo, the NKVD, the Soviet secret police and the forerunner of the KGB, was instructed to carry out the supreme punishment - exe-'cution by firing squad" against ."14.700 former Polish officers, officials, land owners, policemen and gendarmes." beld in prisoner-ofwar camps, as well as another 11,000 "members of different subversion and espionage organiza-tions, former land and factoryowners, former Polisb officers. former officials and former clergymen, beld in jails in the western regions off Ukraine and Belarus-

The minutes from the Polithuro meeting, presumably chaired by Stalin, were contained in two folders of top secret papers from the party's archives, copies of which were produced in Moscow by Mr.

Kostikov. Mr. Kostikov said the documents demonstrated that the Communist Party was "the direct organizer of the annihilation from the face of the Earth of the Polisb offi-

order directing the execution of 295 generals and colonels, and 2,080

majors and captains. Coming during a politically charged inquest into the legality of the now-banned Soviet Communist Party now being beld before Russia's Constitutional Court, the release of the Katyn documents became a weapon in the Yeltsin government's campaign to discred-it both the party and its last leader, Mr. Gorbachev.

The long-running feud between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev has stepped up in recent weeks over Mr. Gorbachev's refusal to testify before the court.

Mr. Kostikov noted that the documents released Wednesday came from Mr. Gorbachev's personal archives, which bad been removed from the Party's Central Committee archives. He also said Mr. Gorbachev kept silent about the evidence of the Kremlin's direct involvement in the Polisb massacres, even after ordering the Soviet prosecutor's office and the KGB to continue the search for the culprits on March 3, 1990.

In Warsaw. Rudolf Pikhoya, who as chairman of Russia's Archives Commission acted as Mr. Yeltsin's personal envoy, said that two very important documents were withdrawo from the Central Committee archives on March 4, 1990, and placed in Mr. Gorbacer corps." He showed a copy of an chev's own archives.

KAL: Transcripts to Be Released

(Continued from page 1) the crash and accused former Soviet leaders from Yuri A. Andropov to Mikhail S. Gorbachev of hiding the truth from the international public. A recently published transcript of a meeting of the ruling Politburo shortly after the incident shows that Mr. Gorbachev, then a rising star in the leadership, en-

dorsed the earlier decision to shoot

down the plane. Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev have been involved in an increasingly bitter feud over the past few months, with the Russian leader accusing the former Soviet president of hreaking a promise not to get involved in political activities. The Kremlin archives have provided Mr. Yeltsin with an apparently inexhausable supply of political ammunition to use against his men-

tor-turned-rival. The newly released documents on KAL 007 could help resolve the mystery of how the plane managed to stray 500 kilometers (300 miles) off its designated flight course over the militarily sensitive Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island. In addition to transcripts of the flight and voice recorders, they also include two reports to Mr. Andropov on the incident and several analyses by Soviet military experts.

"These transcripts should show bow the plane got to where it did and what was said between the pilots during the last 30 minutes,"

Ex-Finnish Chief Allegedly Got said Hans Ephraimson-Abt, repre-senting the families of 61 American

HELSINKI - Urho Kekkonen,

the late president of Finland who maintained close ties with Moscow during 25 years in office, received financial backing from the Soviet KGB, according to documents published Wednesday, the Finnish news agency said.

It quoted a Finnish researcher, Hannu Rautkallio, of the University of Tampere, as saying the documents showed the Soviet Commu-nist Party had paid hundreds of millions of markka (millions of dolfars) to pro-Soviet organizations and individuals in Finland.

The news agency said a docu-ment showed an aide of Mr. Kekthat they had strayed off course but reported erroneous positions to ground control. It was not clear konen's had requested and received financial belp from the KGB for Mr. Kekkonen's re-election campaign in 1962. Mr. Kekkonen, a former prime minister, was president from 1956 to 1981. He died in

Nureyev Is Said To Have AIDS The Associated Press Funds From KGB

LONDON - Rudolf Nureyev, 54, who appeared haggard and weak at a ballet premiere last Thursday in Paris, is suf-fering from AIDS, a British newspaper said.

London's Daily Express on Tuesday quoted Vladimir Reine, whom it identified as a close friend of the Russian dancer, as saying Mr. Nureyev was infected but added, "Rudi will simply not accept that having AIDS is a problem."

Meanwhile, an American friend of Mr. Nureyev's said in New York that the Russianborn dancer was suffering from the disease.

At the premiere of his choreography of "La Bayadère" at the Paris Opera Ballet, Mr. Nureyev had to he supported by friends as be walked.

Serb Planes to Leave Bosnia

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service

BELGRADE - After being warned that Western aireraft would attack to enforce a UN air exclusion zone, the leader of Bosnia's Serbs has agreed to move his planes out of the republic and put ihem under UN supervision bere in

·Radovan Karadzie said Wednesday that the transfer of the aircraft. which for months have been bombing Muslim-controlled towns aeross Bosnia-Herzegovina, would occur within days. The Serbian side

(Continued from page 1) than that many local men bave gone

off to fight in Bosnia-Herzegovina only for the opportunity to enrich

. Knin has long been a main rail-

road and highway junction in the

harren and scrubby mountains 30

kilometers (20 miles) from the

Adriatic Sea, a transit point from

the coast to Zagreb, the Croatian

Now its only connection with the

outside world is a tortuous road

across a thin Serb-beld corridor

through northern Bosnia to Belgrade - a 12-hour drive in dry

weather that may require days

when winter sets in Gasoline is

. "A horse is gold here now." said

a Serbian journalist from Knin who

.. "We feel so closed in," said a 23-

year-old unemployed technical-

school graduate, who complained

about no longer being able to drive

from Knin to seaside resorts on the

Adriatic coast because the road has

asked not to be identified.

themselves by plunder.

capital.

is the only party in the Bosnian war with military planes.

Speaking in Geneva, where he is attending UN-brokered peace talks on the Bosnian war, Mr. Karadzie tried to portray his offer to move the aircraft as a unilateral one inlended "to contribute to peace."

a blunt warning from the United Nations, according to Lord Owen. an international mediator at the Geneva talks. He said that Mr. Karadzie bad been informed that if violations of the UN flight han continued. Bosnian Serbs' aircraft

been cut off by fighting. "It's suffo-

lic's eastern panhandle.

legitimacy.

The self-proclaimed Krajina Ser-

air strikes.

The State Department says that such aircraft violated the no-fly order on Saturday, just one day after the UN Security Council passed the order. Aircraft taking off from the Serbian stronghold of Banja But the Serbian pledge followed Luka in northern Bosnia attacked the Muslim-controlled town of Gradacac, according to the State Department

would be "taken out" by Western

"It is in Karadzic's interest to prevent any kind of military intervention in Bosnia," said a Western diplomat here. "An attack on the planes would have been the foot in SERBS: An Exodus From Croatia and Karadzic does not want that."

The UN no-fly order was passed by Western countries that are struggling to cbeck a bumanitarian catastrophe in Bosnia, but they did not commit to full-scale military intervention.

bian Republic occupies a third of Croatia, including some of the most fertile farmland in the repub-UN agencies are warning that the West has waited too long before No outside government recogtaking steps to force relief supplies through Serbian lines into besieged nizes it, but Krajina's leaders, backed up by an immense paramil-Bosnian cities and towns. They say itary police force estimated at 16,000 men, project the image of that it will be difficult in winter conditions to transport the enormous quantities of fuel food and home-repair materials that are nec-Most Serbs, especially those outessary to keep people alive. side Serbia itself, say they deserve a

Greater Serbian state as compensa-More that six months after it tion for the huge losses suffered by Serbs in World War I and in fightbegan, the Serbian siege of the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo continues ing against the Nazis in World War to affect more than 300,000 residents. They have been without elec-But among those who say the Krajina Serbian Republic lacks tricity and running water for three weeks. There are no demands in the UN winter plans for the ending of real authority are officials with the these cuts, which are the result of United Nations, which has sta-Serbian sabotage, and there is no tioned troops in several parts of UN mechanism for forcing the Croatia in connection with the cease-fire that ended fighting here Serbs to allow fuel and building materials into the city.

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JAPAN: Kingmaker Kanemaru's Thunderous Fall

(Continued from page 1) central role in politics for months

In a poll taken by the TV Asahi network Wednesday night, 4 percent of the people surveyed said they thought Mr. Kanemaru's resignation should end the case. Nearly 90 percent said Mr. Kanemaru and other politicians should be forced to face public questioning

about payoffs from Sagawa. When the national Diet, or parliament, goes into a special session in two weeks, political scandal will clearly be the chief focus. Although Mr. Miyazawa and his party have moved slowly on political "reform"

measures so far, they may have no choice but to enact something now.

Still, it seems unlikely that the Sagawa scandal will endanger the Miyazawa government. Japan's opposition parties are all too weak to take advantage of the Liberal Dem-ocrats' embarrassment. And there is no obvious candidate in the dominant party who could take over if Mr. Miyazawa was forced out.

Although the prime minister has had problems with political scandals in the past, be appears to be untouched by the current case. He might thus have more maneuvering room now than when he was working in the shadow of Mr. Kane-

maru and other party power bro-

The prime minister has steadfastly stayed aloof from Mr. Kanemaru as the scandal has blossomed. On Wednesday, Mr. Miyazawa made another brief comment, saying that as chairman of the domi-nant party, "I humbly apologize to the people of Japan."

The Kanemaru case was such compelling news in Japan that TV stations barely found time to cover the natural earthquake that hit Tokyo and Yokohama about two minutes after Mr. Kanemaru's formal resignation. It was a moderate rumbler, ranking at 2 on Japan's 1-to-7 earthquake scale.

French Farmers Protest Trade Talks PARIS (AP) - Farmers dumped mounds of trash, soil and manure Wednesday at public buildings neross France, intensifying pressure on the government to maintain its tough stand against the United States in

In one of the rowdiest of the coordinated protests, the police used tear gas to disperse about 300 farmers who dumped dirt in a central square in Nancy, set fire to bales of hay and hurled clods of earth at a government

More than 300 farmers dumped cardoads of dirt outside the city hall in Auxerre. The Burgundy city's mayor is Agriculture Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson. Mr. Soisson, along with the rest of the government, has rejected U.S. demands for a cutback in European Community grain exports as part of a deal to resolve stalled negotiations on a new trade pact. But France's largest farmers unions decided to go ahead with their protest to ensure that the government did not compromise under pressure from other EC members.

Java Drinkers, Don't Stop Cold

BOSTON - People who drink as little coffee as two cups a day can suffer from withdrawal symptoms such as depression, listless-ness and anxiety if they abruptly stop, a new study has found.

The study, conducted at Johns Hopkins University, found that more than half the people who regularly consume caffeine suffer withdrawal symptoms if they suddenly eliminate it from their diet.

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Lagerfeld's transparent lace net evening outfit and fine-wool tunic and long skirt.

Chloé's Return to Romance Karl Lagerfeld's Ethereal Escapism

By Suzy Menkes

ARIS - Karl Lagerfeld made fashion history Wednesday by presenting the first of three collections on the Paris runway. His bornagain show for Chloe — the house he left in 1985 after 20 years — was good but not great, and more an escapist midsummer night's dream than a fashioo vision for the new millennium.

Fabrics were airy and ethereal, wafting and fluttering round the body like a swarm of butterflies. Here a veil of gossamer-light wool, there a dandelion-puff of chiffon or a rivulet of crepe. Add to that sweet-pea colors, a flower arbor built on the runway, hats that looked like upturned daisies and ballet slippers with ribbons criss-

crossing the legs and you get the pretty picture.

But the heart and soul of the show, which was exquisitely delicate workmanship in the light-as-air fabrics, was hidden under a bunch of flower-power accessomes. Oh no! Not those hippies again — and from a designer who prides himself on never looking back.

'All the softness and neo-romanticism expresses the most hidden part of myself, and Chloe is a souvenir of a careless period," said Lagerfeld of his show, So it was the stuff that dreams are made on: long

layers of fabric made into floppy cardigan jackets with rutiled edges, over flowing skirts or occasionally soft pantification open at the side foreeveal another layer of light fabric. Even materials that were not transparent veiled the body gently, and the complex construction was revealed only when there were mossles of different laces - all designed, like the pale prints by Lagerfeld. So that the fluid silbouette did not run away, broad belts with zigzag edges gripped the hips or the waist of a dress was raised to the rib-cage. Shoulders were so narrow and sleeves so slender that the effect was of female fragility.

'It was so light and ephemeral — and the suedes were to die for," said an ecstatic Susan Gutfreund who was wearing a ragged-edged suede Fendi coat from lagerfeld's cave-woman collection — another show where the presentation did not do justice to the

T was at Chloc in the 1970s that Lagerfeld first invented "le flou" — the fluid clothes that created deluxe ready-to-wear. He was working in the same spirit for this airy new collection, which misted the boundaries between day and evening clothes and even between garments, as layers slipped over each other. The most pervasive style was the soft dress, which could be abbreviated to a tunic. Skirts were slender and sometimes awkward, as the fine wools hobbled the knees or a strap at the back tied in the vents opening at the back. It would have been easier to read if the true evening dresses — like the whispers of lingeric lace — had been shown as they will be worn with dainty shoes and minimal accessories, rather than below a burning-bush hairdo strewn

Lagerfeld is too good a designer to revive the past wholesale, so his revisionist view of Chloe's giory years was a cracked mirror image, with witty accessories, harsh music and a sense of the powerful sexuality of the female body. That came through in the light dresses in a geometric print open over bodysuits. The show had its high points but there was something world-weary and decadent rather than delicious about Lagerfeld's recall of the hippie daze.

The Paris shows opened Wednesday in a fin-desiecle spirit. These are the last October shows to be presented in circus tents in the Louvre courtyard. The next French ready-to-wear shows will be held on a new schedule, starting Feb. 24, and by next fall they will be brought forward to September and shown in the specially built underground Maison de la Mode in the enlarged Louvre.

From Italy comes the oews that the beleaguered government is asking Roman countre to tighten its embroidered belt, by withdrawing its subsidy to the twice-yearly Alta Moda shows; the London Designer show also has to find new backing. Although there is a packed calendar of 80 Paris shows over 10 days, the fashion pros sense not so much the approach of a new nillennium as the end of an era.

Yohii Yamamoto's show Wednesday expressed that doorsday feeling. Here was a radical designer trying to say something new about fashion, but what exactly was his message? The show drew inspiration from the currently fashionable ethnic cultures; dresses wrapped saristyle in oily cotton or red and yellow Tibetan-weave ibries, which were shown complete with dangly, jangly hats. When the same woven fabrics striped the sleeves of a ribbed sweater, that was about as much of the ethnic citing pot as most modern women would want.

But what is modern? Yohii made a big statement for the dress, showing it both long and short, although bemlines were mostly very long, just as colors—apart from a few shoots of spring green, daffodil yellow and pimento red — were very dark. Yohii's dresses were perplexing as they immunified the shoulders, draped the bodice, pleated here, hanging there, and sometimes swooshing into trains of fabric at the hem. Who needs such complications, even if some of the dresses were poetic in the way that the fabric cognified the fragile- about radiation and its health effects. looking models?

HE long lightweight coat, scalloped on its borders and swooping to the ankles, was the other strong story, but Yobji undermined his fine tailoring by slicing away one side of a tailcoat. Knits were just spider's web threads spun over cloth. The show had its light touches — knots of colored embroidery or bright weaves lighting up the dark. But there is a sense that Yohji, like so many avant-garde designers, is tearing apart the fabric of conventional fashion without knowing quite what to

It is the end of an era too for the love-in between thrusting young financiers and dowager couture houses. Hartnell announced Wednesday that Marc Bohan has left the house, where the French couturier has been design director for two years.

"It is over — and I believe that whole period of trying to revitalize a couture bouse is finished," Bohan said from his London home. "If you want to do luxury clothes today, it has to be luxe ready-to-wear." Bohan will now concentrate on his teaching work at the national school for applied arts in Vienna and says that he has no plans to move back into fashion.

being played with Oscar de la Renta apparently agonizing over whether to take up the scissors at Balmain and Balenciaga posting the name of its oew designer-the 30 year-old Dutchman Melchior Thimister, a gradnate of the Antwerp Academy of Fine Arts and formerly with Karl Lagerfeld and Jean Patou. Appropriately for European fashion unity, Thimister's birth-place was Maastricht.

Women, Too, Inherit Drinking Problems

By Daniel Goleman New York Times Service

EW YORK - Women have as strong an inherited susceptibility to alcoholism as men, according to a report Wednesday in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

In recent years several studies have shown that in men genetics accounts for 50 to 60 percent of the factors that determine a person's vulnerability to a severe drinking problem. The new study shows that the same magnitude holds for women, said Dr. Kenneth Kendler, a psychiamist at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

"It's a very important finding showing that heritability for alcoholism in women is so high," said Dr. Robert Cloninger, a psychiatrist at Washington University who is director of a multisite study of genetics and alcoholism for the National Legislation for the National Section for the National alcoholism for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

genetics in the steps leading to alcoholism. avoid the shakes. A final sign of alcohol

watch for early signs of alcohol dependence. like repeatedly finding yourself drinking more than you want to," Dr. Kendler said.

Dr. Kendler and his colleagues used birth records of twins in Virginia to track down 1,080 adult pairs of twins in which both were women. Each twin was interviewed by a social worker to determine whether she had ever been dependent on alcohol.

"Alcoholism is not a black-and-white diagnosis." Dr. Kendler said. "At a minimum. you have to say there was time in your life when, for at least a month, you or people close to you felt you drank too much; not, for example, just over a weekend after a love affair broke up."

Another sign of alcoholism used in the study was loss of control over drinking. You can't stop once you take that first drink, or you drink more than you wanted or thought you should," Dr. Kendler explained.

The interviewers also looked for two more The study challenges what had been con- serious signs: tolerance, drinking increasingventional wisdom among physicians and psy- ly greater amounts to get the same effect, and chotherapists, that social and psychological withdrawal, getting the "shakes" when forces were far stronger among women than drinking stops or drinking in the morning to

something important, like work or taking to be diagnosed as alcoholic. care of children?" Dr. Kendler said.

Dr. Kendler and his colleagues found that at every level of alcoholism, identical twins, who are genetic carbon copies of each other. were significantly more likely than fraternal twins to have similar histories of alcoholism. These results support an earlier finding of a genetic component in alcoholism in women, reported by Dr. Cloninger and colleagues in a 1981 Swedish study of women who had been adopted. They found that there was a pattern of genetic transmission of alcoholism from mothers to daughters. More recently, a 1991 University of Minnesota study of twins found evidence of genetic influence among women for some, but not all, patterns of alcoholism.

THER researchers, though, have failed to find definitive evidence io studies of adopted subjects or twins of a genetic influence in alcoholism among women, and most experts on alcoholism assumed that environmental forces were far stronger than genetic ones in women who became alcoholic.

Most research on genetic factors in alco-

"Women with relatives who have been dependence is impairment. "We asked, 'Did holism has focused oo men, largely because alcoholic should be warned early in life to you ever drink so that it interfered with men are about five times as likely as women

But the gap in alcoholism rates between the sexes shows signs of closing as social attitudes have changed. "Rates of alcoholism in women have been increasing in recent years as the social stigma surrounding drink-ing has declined," Dr. Kendler said.

One reason the genetic effect in women may have shown up clearly in the new study, Dr. Cloninger said, is that the twins were younger than those studied in previous work. The twins were born from 1964 to 1971. "It's becoming more socially accepted for young women to drink as heavily as only their fathers would have in a previous generation. With this social change, we're going to be seeing more women alcoholics."

While some women may inherit a vulnerability to alcoholism, the circumstances of their lives still play an important role in whether they will have a problem with drink-ing. "We know, for example, that the greatest risk factor to teen girls in becoming a sub-stance abuser is dating a boy who is one." said Dr. Howard Moss, a psychiatrist at the

A More Optimistic Outlook on Breast Cancer

By Jane E. Brody

EW YORK - Breast cancer is the disease women fear most. Nearly every woman over the age of 45 is acquainted with at least one woman her age who has developed breast cancer. And reports like the recent one that raised a woman's lifetime risk of developing breast cancer to one chance in eight do little to quell mounting fears that new cases are outpacing pro-gress in early diagnosis and treatment of this most common life-threatening cancer

But new findings described this month in The Journal of the National Cancer Institute paint a much more optimistic picture. First, national statistics show that the proportion of women with newly diagnosed breast cancer is clearly falling.

And second, treatment studies here and abroad have demonstrated that postoperative drug or hormone therapy can increase the chances of survival for nearly every breast cancer patient, even women over 70.

After a sharp rise in the percentage of women diagnosed with breast cancer from 1980 to 1987, in recent years there has breast cancer, especially among women 50

The incidence of new cases of breast

cancer peaked in 1987 at 112,4 cases per 100,000 women. Then in 1988 oewly diagnosed cases fell to 109.6 per 100,000 and

routine mammography for all women 40 and over, and especially for those with a family history of breast cancer. Mammography has already been dem-

cancer while they are still too small to be As new cancer cases decline, treatment studies

demonstrate that postoperative drug or hormone

therapy can increase the chances of survival. then fell again to 104.6 per 100,000 in 1989, the last year for which data have breast of ten to the milk duct in which they

been analyzed. Moreover, the rising use of mammogra-phy in the 1980s detected a lot of early tumors that otherwise would not have come to light until years later, when the chances of cure would have been signifi-

Thus, Dr. Brenda K. Edwards, who directs the National Cancer Institute's surreillance program, predicts that the higher rates of incidence in the 1980s will translate in the 1990s into lower breast cancer death rates. And if she is correct, the new data add

arose. At such early stages, long-term cure

rates range from 85 to 95 percent.

At the very low radiation doses emitted by modern equipment, radiologists say there is no reason to worry about the cumulative effects of radiation, even if a mammogram is done yearly for 30 years or more. The American Cancer Society recommends annual mammograms for women over 50 and a mammogram every year or two for women from the ages of 40 to 50.

If breast cancer incidence is falling, why

is a woman's lifetime risk of developing it rising?
In 1970, a woman's chance of develop-

ing breast cancer sometime in her life was . put at 1 in 13, and in 1940 it was 1 in 20. Last year it was I in 9, and oow it is I in 8. The rising lifetime risk reflects the steady increase in the life expectancy of American women and the fact that breast cancer is mainly a disease of older women. Among every 100,000 women under 50 in 1989, 31.2 were found to have breast cancer, but among every 100,000 women 50 and over, 331.1 have breast cancer. So the longer women live, the greater their life-

time risk of developing the disease.

The recent rise in risk to one in eight resulted from a decision to include in the calculations women over 85, which used to be the cutoff age used io estimating lifetime risk.

Joann Schellenbach, a spokeswoman for the American Cancer Society, has risk estimates that are more meaningful for women of various ages. Although it may seem as if breast cancer is epidemic among women in midlife, by the age of 40 a woman has one chance in 217 of having developed the disease; by the age of 50, one chance in 50, and by the age of 60, one chance in 24. Not until a woman reaches 95 or more does her risk reach one in eight.

New Thinking on Atomic Bomb Radiation

By William J. Broad W. . New York Three Service .

EW YORK -The atomic explosion that leveled Hiroshima 47 years ago is turning out to be far more subtle and mysterious than scientists ever suspected, raising important new questions

New evidence suggests that an important ingredient of the bomb's radiation was more prevalent than generally believed, and that finding has touched off a rush of disbelief, rethinking and new studies.

If proved true, it might mean that a given dose of radiation is less dangerous than currently believed, forcing an alter-ation of international standards meant to avert human harm. The survivors of the Hiroshima bomb and the nuclear blast at Nagasaki are the main source of data about the effects of

low-level radiation. The belated injuries they suffered because of the explosions' rays, including cancers and genetic damage, have been scruinized for decades in an effort to gauge the danger of all radiation doses, including quite small ones.

Any reassessment of Japanese data could affect worldwide estimates of safety risks for the nuclear industry and medicine.

where radiation is used in such applications as X-rays. The new work suggesting a rise in a particular type of radiation at Hiroshima could result in a lowering of risk stimates since it would mean the excess cancers and cancer deaths ooted among the Japanese survivors were produced by considerably more radiation than generally believed. The re-evaluation is centered at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, a federal site that for

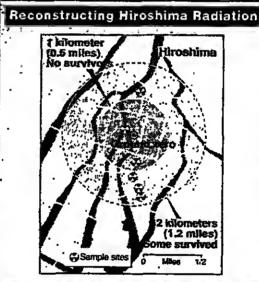
biological effects. at he has no plans to move back into fashion.

However, countrie's game of musical chairs is still

Based on the precise measurement of bomb radiation clues at Hiroshima, rather than the simulations and calculations that dominated earlier work, the oew research is widely

decades has designed nuclear weapons and studied their

viewed as significant if not definitive.
"It's important," said Dr. Charles W. Edington, the director of the Board on Radiation Effects Research at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, which helps assess the scientific basis of national radiation standards. "It's addressing the one remaining uncertainty in all this," adding that it was "an extremely important area to be resolved."



New efforts to reconstruct oatterns of radiation doses from the Hiroshima blast have measured slow neutrons captured in concrete and granite debris from sites around ground zero. Most sites are in the ring from one to two kilometers away, far enough out for some people to have survived. A mass apectrometer measures concentrations of chlorine-36, formed when natural chlorine-35 captures a slow-moving neutron. Source: Dr. Tore Staume

Over the decades the American and Japanese governments have spent more than \$100 million to try to under-stand just what the radiation from the atomic bombs did to the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The academy recently hired Dr. Robert F. Christy of the California Institute of Technology, to review the Livermore work and similar revisionist studies and help assess whether

a change is needed in what constitutes a safe radiation dose. Any adjustment would be painful for the international community of biophysicists, who during the early 1980s underwent a traumatic reversal in their thinking that resulted in low-level radiation's being judged more dangerous than previously believed.

Now, said Dr. Tore Straume, a biophysicist who leads the Livermore work, his team's recent findings in theory "could almost oceate the increase."

Dr. William E. Loewe, a Livermore scientist who helped bring about the dose re-evaluation of the 1980s, said he was, withholding judgment for oow.

"It could be oothing at all or it could be revolutionary," he said of the new work. "The significance remains to be seen, What it's done already is convince everybody that there is a severe discrepancy between measurement and calculation' of the radiation that hit Hiroshima.

The nuclear era began in earnest on July 16, 1945, when physicists from Los Alamos exploded the world's first atom bomb in the New Mexico desert. Twenty-one days later, on the morning of Aug. 6, their second atom bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima. Three days later, on Aug. 9, their third weapoo was dropped on Nagasaki.

Today, the exact nature of the Hiroshima bomb remains a ouzzle in large part because the weapon was unique. It was fueled by uranium and its reactions were triggered by firing one piece of uranium metal into another in a gun-type assembly. In cootrast, the test device exploded in the New Mexican desert, the Nagasaki bomb and most other atomic weapons detonated in the post-war world were made of plotonium. Their reactions began when a sphere of plutonium metal was violently compressed by an onter shell of conventional explosives.

From a biomedical point of view, what happened at Hiroshima was particularly important since many more people were exposed than at Nagasaki. By the end of 1945, some 140,000 Hiroshima citizens had died from the explosion as against 70,000 for Nagasaki. Survivors were in similar proportions. By the mid-1980s, some 60,000 Japanese citizens who had been exposed to the Hiroshima bomb were being tracked by scientists as against 30,000 for Nagasaki.

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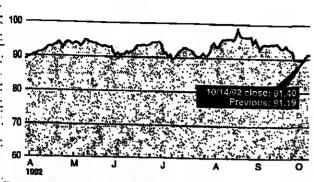
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THE TRIB INDEX: 91.40

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index 6, composed of 230 inlernationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belglum, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

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Giving Workers More Say In Their Investment Plans

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. New York Times Service

ASHINGTON — Filling a void that had prevented many companies from offering a wide range of savings and pension plans to their workers, the government has adopted rules protecting employers from lawsnits by employees disappointed with the return on their investment. The long-range intent of the new regulations is to encourage workers to exert more control over their investment and pension plans.

Although many plans currently meet one or more of the new standards, private specialists said that adoption of the new rules, completing an arduous five-year process, would ultimately touch the vast majority of pension, profit-sharing and savings plans New rules would

in which employees can pick their investments. "This regulation will afford millions of American workers the opportunity to exercise indeover the investment of their pension dollars," David G. Ball, an

MYAR Highs-Lows

affect U.S. pension, profit-sharing and pendent, meaningful control savings plans.

assistant secretary of labor, said. "It gives people the tools they need to maximize their retirement income." The Labor Department estimated that there are now 100,000 pension, profit-sharing and savings plans, covering 19 million participants and holding assets of more than \$335 billion.

"This is the most significant thing to affect the pension industry in years," Jeffrey M. Miller, director of retirement planning services at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., said.

The detailed rules were published in the Federal Register. Includ-

ing background, the complex set of legal strictures specifying how an employer can be deemed as exercising proper fiduciary responsi-bility while allowing employees to make their own choices, runs to 32 pages. Employers are not compelled to subject themselves to the regulations but must do so to obtain the relative immunity from lawsuits that had been one of the driving forces in producing them.

Among other things, the rules require that workers be given a choice of at least three investment vehicles, each having materially different characteristics of risk and return.

Workers must also be given investment instructions with fre-

See PENSIONS, Page 17

Economy Set to Stay Static Until Election

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK - Slow retail sales and an underlying wholesale price performance close to disinflation were reported Wednesday by the government, keeping the economy in the doldrums and financial markets on hold until the presidential election next month.

Retail sales in September rose a modest 0.3 percent, and only 0.2 percent without automobile sales, which were boosted slightly last month by the annual model change and began slipping back again in October. Sales of building materials were helped by reconstruction following the late summer hurricane in Florida and the Gulf Coast.

This kept a lid on U.S. financial markets. Treasury bonds rose

slightly then steadied. Wall Street was slightly lower in the afternoon. The dollar was pinned lower by the uncertain ontlook for interest rates, which most traders assume will not clarify until they can get a line on the economic policies of a new Clinton or revamped Bush administration and how those policies might affect the budget

Sales figures released Wednesday by the automobile companies See DOLDRUMS, Page 13

A Bundesbank Stand-Pat Signal

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank is un-

likely to lower interest rates at its council meeting Thursday, although the Deutsche mark's gains over the last month have given the Ger-man central bank added monetary flexibility. analysts said after publication of the bank's October report.

In the report, released on Wednesday, the Bundesbank effectively welcomed devaluations and the floating of the British pound and Italian lira in September, which it said had restored the mark to its relative strength of early 1987. That was just after the last major realignment of currencies in the European Monetary System.

"The revaluations of Sept. 13 and Sept. 17 and the floating of the pound and lira have arguably improved the conditions for more stable exchange rates between European currencies." the

Those changes boosted the mark an average 6 percent in the European currency grid, the bank reckoned, thereby reducing prices of imported

goods and making the job of controlling German inflation easier.

Interventions in behalf of other European currencies in September, however, complicated the Bundesbank's already questionable control over money supply growth.

"Given the more difficult environment following the recent inflows of foreign currencies, the undesbank must remain dedicated to maintaining its control over monetary expansion and to its stability policies," the report said.

It gave no hint on September growth in the key money-supply aggregate, M3. Some economists have predicted that it will grow more than 10 percent, after jumping to 9.0 percent in August from 8.5 percent in July.

Analysis said the bank's cautious tone suggested it was unlikely to soften its monetary policy further soon, without first securing addi-tional concessions from Germany's neighbors.

"Another rate change would have to be part of a package deal," said Ralph Neuhaus, an econo-mist at WestLB in Dusseldorf. "Sometime in the next four 10 six weeks we expect to see another

realignment, primarily affecting the liberian cur-rencies, and then the Bundeshank could take

interest rates another step lower." The Bundesbank cut its Lombard and dis count rates on Sept. 14 after Italy agreed to devalue the lira by 7 percent against other European currencies. Spain later devalued the peacts by 5 percent.

The Bundesbank reportedly offered greater interest rate cuts in exchange for a browler and deeper revaluation, but only Italy was willing to accept that offer.

The Lombard rate was lowered to 0.50 percent from 9.75 percent and the discount rate to \$.25 percent from 8.75 percent. German money murket rates, however, have fallen a good half per-centage point to around 8.9 percent, representing a substantial relaxation of credit, the bank neged.

Even before the currency commotion in September, the Bundesbank registered a decline in import prices that suggested a lessening of inflationary pressures.

August import prices fell 4.5 percent year our ear and manifested themselves in producer See BUNDESBANK, Page 14

France **Battles Barclays**

Check Accounts Are Targeted

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune PARIS — A bold effort by Barclays Bank to challenge the French banking industry's policy against interest-bearing checking accounts was dealt a setback Wednesday when the finance minister ordered a modification of banking regula-tions that would ban the British bank's product.

But Barclays said it would maintain, until the end of 1993, remunerated accounts for the more than 1,000 clients who responded to the bank's 20 million franc (\$4 million) advertising campaign launched last week. For future customers, the bank said it would offer another product that will accomplish the same thing but not violate the new

Barclays also hinted that it may challenge the government's "afterthe-fact" ban in court. Barclays is the largest foreign-owned bank in

"We are glad to see that they are obliged to put a new law in place just to stop us," said Marie-Francoise Laget, spokeswoman for Bar-clays France. That proves that our product did not violate any regulations to begin with."
Ian Furnivall, a French-market

analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew, said the Finance Ministry's action "smacks of protectionism," noting that other financial services companies such as American Express, Caixa Bank and Cortal have been offering similar remunerated accounts over the last few years without a government challenge.

The ruling would apply to all

banks, but it was not immediately clear whether these banks' specific products would be affected.

In recent days, Barclays had come under attack from various organizations challenging its aggressive advertising and the product.

Barclays offered to pay interest on checking deposits exceeding 10,000 francs by automatically transferring sums over that amount into money-market funds, and then

To ban the product, Finance Minister Michel Sapin asked the Banking Regulation Commission to "take the necessary steps to forbid automatic movements from any financial product into a sight deposit account.

The ministry's decision, however, still permits automatic transfers from a bank account to a moneymarket account.

As a result, Barclays on Wednesday night said it would begin offering a "dynamically managed" interest-bearing checking account whereby the client would have to remain in frequent contact with the

See BARCLAYS, Page 12

Greenspan: Money Too Fast for Bankers

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON, — In his first major speech since the currency crisis in Europe last month, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, has warned that global financial transactions may be too fast and too complex for senior bank managers to under-stand, and he called on governments to step up their supervision of international banks.

In the text of a speech to be delivered Wednesday in Tokyo, Mr. Greenspan said that the transition from manual, paper-based banking systems to split-second, electronic systems "may not have been managed by those sufficiently sensitive to credit and risk

Although he did not refer explicitly to the currency crisis, he was clearly addressing the issue in saying that only after the develop-ment of high-speed, electronic banking and funds transfers "did we all become aware that the financial systems were at risk with serious implications for world markets,"

Mr. Greenspan expressed concern that many banks had decided to move operations to offshore centers to avoid tough regulation.

He urged governments, both where these banks are based and in the offshore centers, to regulate them more thoroughly, Mr. Greenspan warned that senior manag-

ers of financial institutions must develop a good understanding of the increasingly complex instruments and risks they work with.

"We must all guard against a situation in which the designers of financial strategies lack the experience to evaluate the attendant risks, and their experienced senior managers are too embarrassed to admit they do not understand the new strategies," he said,

Mr. Greenspan said that with money moving around the world so rapidly, central bankers must pay attention to the development of "intraday interest rates," that is to say, separate overnight and daytime interest rates. He said that overnight lending rates set by central banks could disrupt financial markets if those rates were appreciably different from daytime rates,

He noted that Japan's move to deregulate interest rates would remove the incentive of Japanese banks to move operations to other countries, thus reducing the "reported size" of Japanese banks in offshore markets.

finance minister, Tsutomu Hata, and the governor of Japan's central bank, Yasushi Mieno, to discuss monetary and economie conditions, including the problem of defla-

Many analysts speculated that Mr. Greenspan's visit might be tied to a coordinated interest rate cut in which Washington calls on Tokyo to reduce rates first to keep the dollar from weakening further. The Fed chairman reaffirmed his commit-

ment to price stability, asserting that infla-tion can undermine troubled banks. "Perhaps the most important development that has occurred in recent years has been the

shift from an environment of inflationary expectations," he said, "toward an environ ment of lower inflation. It is important that that progress continue." Mr. Greenspan said price stability contrib-

uted to financial stability and was "the most important contribution that central bankers can make to the general welfare." He said price stability does not imply liter-

al stability in price indexes, but "does require low, measured inflation."

It's a Tough Time to Be Running an Economy

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

TOKYO -- After three days of consultations with Japan's top economic-officials, Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, offered a sobering thought at a Wednesday news conference, emphasizing repeatedly that the tried and true methods of economic analysis and the old monetary tools just do not seem to be working as they once had.

"No models can explain the types of patterns we are having," said Mr. Greenspan, referring to the sluggish economic growth in the United States and elsewhere in spite of the fact that interest rates have been cut sharply in most countries.

"This is really a quite extraordinarily difficult type of environment," he said.

.. It was a surprising note of frustration from one of the most, if not the most, influential central bankers in the world. But it was an apparent reflection of the difficulty the Fed has faced in sourring the American economy. After dodging a number of questions about

exchange rates and interest rates, Mr. Greenspan took some time at a press conference this afternoon to note that the policymakers' methods for analyzing the American economy, developed and proven over the post-war period, were simply failing to guide the Fed as surely as they once had.

Mr. Greenspan bas commented before on officials confidential.

the unusual challenge the Fed is facing in trying to steer the economy through this drawn-out slowdown, while the banking system is weak and businesses and individuals are still burdened with debt. But an aide said that he had elaborated on the frustrations and the sense of being adrift at somewhat greater length than before.

Not everything has chang but "they've changed enough that reliance on the old models is inadequate."

'We are being forced to look at different structures," he said.

Mr. Greenspan said he had agreed to keep the details of his discussions with Japanese

West LB Gets Deeper **Into Travel**

FRANKFURT - Westsdeutsche Landesbank Gibb. entrale, one of Germany's largest banks, diversified further into the travel sector when it announced plans Wednesday to buy a stake in the country's largest tout company. WestLB, its air charter aftifiane

LTU and a second regional bank. Südwestdeutsche Landesbank Gir-ozentrale, said they intended to take indirect holdings in Touristik Union International GmbH, or TUI, at a total cost of about 157 million Deutsche marks (\$102.5 million).

The three firms will each take a 16.8 percent in an investment company, Walter Kahn Beteilieungs KG, which in turn owns 30.2 percent of TUI.

The announcement comes four months after WestLB and its 34 percent owned LTU Lufttransport-Unternehmen GribH p.ud Midland Bank PLC £209.6 nullion (\$359.7 million) for Thomas Cook.

But the cartel office spokesman Hubertus Schön said Wednesday that the new deal may be "prob-

WestLB, Germany's largest public sector bank, has in recent years tion into such varied fields as steel

retailing, engineering, oil, glass, since manufacturing, energy and hotels. They are really on the acquisition track, and I do not know where they want to stop," said Gebhard Klin-genstein at Barclays de Zeete Wede in Frankfurt. "I don't see a strategy in what they are buying."

Corporations Under the Microscope

NEW YORK - The worldwide eas with short-term horizons. search for more capital will force European and Japanese companies

The report covers the Group of nese system in which management Seven industrial nations and was controls the directors. commissioned from the British

The report, released Tuesday, predicted that investors will demand greater access to information and greater participation in deci-sion-making and will want to ensure that a dialogue with the firm is ongoing" although not necessarily as board members but as privileged insiders. It focused especially on big pension funds and other long-term investors whose vested interests in a company are so large that they can-

Styles of corporate governance European and Japanese companies range from the German model in to submit to closer scrutiny by international investors, just as American ers including investors, workers. companies have done, according to a study by Oxford Analytica Ltd.

and managers are balanced by law. to the Anglo-Saxon tradition of board responsibility, to the Japa-

In the United States, the excesses consulting firm by the accountants of the 1980s have already led to Price Waterhouse; the internation- outside directors reining in execual investment firm Goldman Sachs; tive pay and big pension funds de-the law firm Gibson, Duam & manding a voice in blue-chip cor-Crutcher, and the executive search firm Russell Reynolds Associates. General Motors management and

strategy this year. In Japan, warned Jon K. T. Choy of the Japan Economic Institute of America, one of the report's authors, the economic slowdown has forced a re-examination of the traditional corporate formula of in-creasing exports and cutting costs,

which no longer works. "So far the big investors have been happy with the results, but now they are not so happy and want to be on the inside as new strategie decisions are made," he said.

The authors foresaw saw different kinds of change taking place in Europe, with the least of it in Brit-ain because companies there have a more open tradition. But in Germany, with its two-uier corporate structure of a supervisory board overseeing a management board, "there is acute pressure for trans-parency" in the hidden financial reserves of companies that seek foreign capital, said John F. Olson of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher.

In France, said Terry O'Shaughnessy, nn Oxford economist,
"French companies have aggressively acquired companies abroad and now find the same thing happening to them."
— LAWRENCE MALKIN

Share Issue Raises \$1 Billion for Citicorp

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK - Citicorp said Wednesday that it had raised \$1. billion through the sale of a special version of preferred stock.considerably more than the \$650 million it had originally planned to

Analysts said that the increase was a function of the stock's attractive yield to investors and of the extensive capital needs of Citibank, the holding company's major asset. Citibank is struggling to shore up a balance sheet full of bad loans.

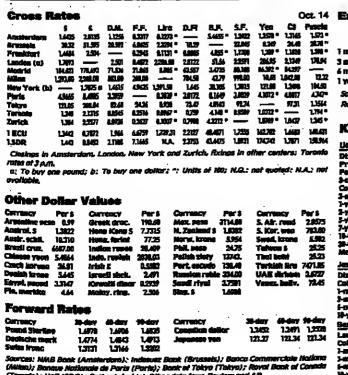
"They have an insatiable need for capital," said George Salem, a

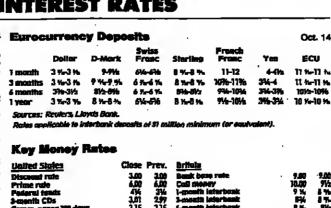
Prudential Securities analyst. He added that the sale was aided by the generous dividend of 8.25 percent, calling it "a magic number in a low-interest rate world." The banking company sold 68 million shares of preferred equity redemption cumulative stock, or Percs, at \$14.75 each, which was

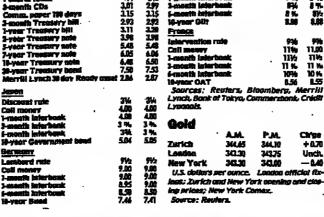
Wednesday's closing price of the common.

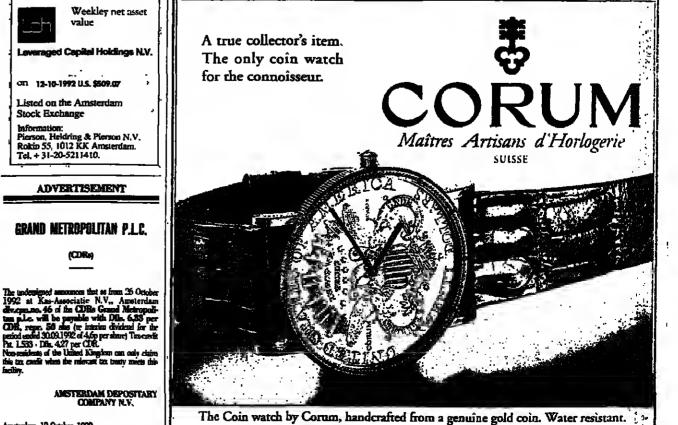
The bank had increased the size to 42 million shares front 32.5 million earlier this month as the stock price declined about 25 percent since Aug. 7 when Citicorp filed with the Securiues and Exchange Commission to sell the Percs. Percs automatically converging to the issues's common stock after three years. into the issuer's common stock after three years.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES









For a brochure, write to: Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

Ho-Hum Indicators Undercut Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed lower Wednesday on renewed concerns about the weak economy following the release of lower-than-expected 10-day car sales and an inconclusive retail sales in September.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

M.Y. Stocks

age closed 5.94 points lower at 3.195.48, ending a two-day raily. The slump was led by a decline in shares of International Business Machines, Aluminum Co. of America and foternational Paper.

Declining common stocks outoumbered advancing issues by about 7 to 6 to the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was moderate, with about 177 million shares

changing hands on the Big Board.
Standard & Poor's 500 index
gained 0.07 to 409.37. The Nasdaq
Combined Composite index feli
0.21 to 576.23.

"The economic news certainly isn't getting brighter," said Rick Harrington, director of investment policy at Marion Bass Securities.
The combination of economic news means the economy is a long way from on the road to recovery. The disturbing economic news offset optimism tied to a rise in

Treasury bond prices and the release of better than expected earn-

nomic news. Treasury bonds re- of \$697 million.

Republic N.Y. Counts on Cohen

NEW YORK — Republic New York Corp. said Wednesday it was entering the brokerage business, apparently counting on the big-name talent of Peter Cohen, the former Shearson Lehman chairman and chief executive, to make it a success.

Its newly formed securities subsidiary, Republic New York Securines Corp., has received Federal Re-

serve Board approval.

Mr. Cohen resigned under pressure from Shearson Lehman in 1990 after he expanded American Express Co. unit too quickly. In addition to Mr. Cohen, Louis Lloyd, the former head of Lehman's institutional sales, will head the securities unit. Rich Potapchuk, a former Lehman executive, is chief financial officer.

Bundesbank could lead a coordinated cut in worldwide interest rates, said Hugh Johnson, invest-ment strategist at First Albany

Merck paced the Big Board actives, rising % to 431/2.

lease of better than expected earnings from such leading companies as Bank of New York, CBS Inc., Bausch & Lomb Inc., Mead Corp. and Gannett Co.

The Most Transport hand the Corp. American Depositary Shares being offered in the United States and The 30-year Treasury bond was up 14/32 of a point, to yield 7.5 percent. In addition to the bad ecoat US\$34.834 per ADS for a total

Traders Don't Expect **Cut by Bundesbank**

Compiled by Our Staff Fram Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar French franc, closing at 4.9635 inched lower against the Deutsche from Tuesday's 4.9670. inched lower against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday as investors anticipated that the Bundesbank council will leave German rates unchanged at Thursday's meeting. Speculation about a German rate cut has persistently come up

Foreign Exchange

since the Bundesbank decided to loosen its overnight rates to 8.9 percent, well below its 9.5 percent (Continued from first finance page) Lombard rate.

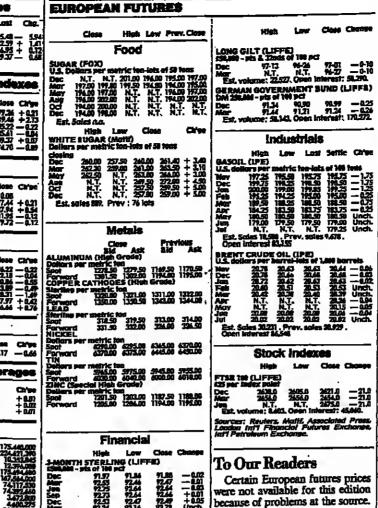
But growing suspicions that the Bundesbank couocil will leave rates unchanged boosted the mark Wednesday, traders said.

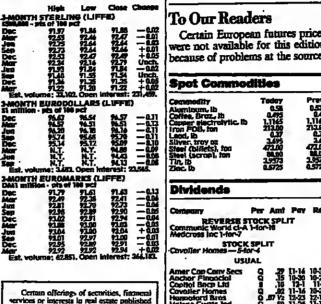
The dollar closed at 1.4615 DM, down slightly from 1.4627 Tuesday. The U.S. currency likewise edged down against the yen, falling to 121.00 from the previous 121.12; against the Swiss franc, to 1.3015

francs from 1.3044, and against the

The dollar, however, was stronger against the pound, trading at \$1.7075 from the previous close of

The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average Standard & Poor's Indexes NYSE indexes NASDAQ indexed **NYSE Most Actives** AMEX Stock Index **Dow Jones Bond Averages** Market Sales **AMEX Most Actives** 872 576 676 25 846 776 3214 2478 1478 1672 6 + 14 - 1/2 N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading **NYSE Diary** S&P 100 Index Options **NASDAQ Diary**





U.S./AT THE CLOS

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Investment Firm to Buy Xerox Unit

STAMFORD, Connecticut UPI) - Xerox Financial Services Inc. said Wednesday it had agreed to sell its Van Kampen Merritt Cos. investment services subsidiary to Clayton, Dubilier & Rice Inc. for \$360 million. Xerox Financial said Clayton, a private investment firm that formed a company for the acquisition, would also assume Van Kampen Mertit's debt. Xerox Financial will acquire a financial interest in the new company.

Digital Hit by Big 1st-Quarter Loss

MAYNARD, Massachusetts (Bloomberg) — Digital Equipment
Corp., citing weak economies worldwide, on Wednesday posted its fourth straight quarterly loss and said it had cut 5,300 jobs in the quarter.

Digital, the second-largest U.S. computer company, posted a first-quarter loss of \$260.5 million for the three months ended Sept. 26, compared with an operating profit of \$11.7 million a year earlier.

Condition of III GM Chief Improves

DETROIT (Reuters) — General Motors Corp.'s chairman, Robert C. Stempel, is in improved condition in a Washington hospital after falling ill at a business meeting, and he may be discharged Thursday, a GM

spokesman said.

Mr. Stempel's condition was upgraded to good from serious, said the spokesman, William Noack. "There's a good chance he'll be going home tomorrow, but we have to wait and see," he said. GM declined to provide details on Mr. Stempel's illness, pending test results expected Thursday.cw0

Ames Sues Adviser on Takeover

million lawsuit on Wednesday against the investment bank Wertbeim Schroder & Co. Inc. for offering alleged faulty advice in a takeover that eventually forced Ames into bankruptcy.

Wertheim was the investment banker for Ames in the \$788 million takeover of Zayre Corp. in 1988, which gave Ames 392 discount stores in New England but saddled it with deht. Wertheim said the suit was without merit. NEW YORK (Reuters) - Ames Department Stores Inc. filed a \$375

For the Record

Coca-Cola Co. said third-quarter net income rose 18.5 percent to \$541

Cocs-Cola Co. said third-quarter net income rose 18.5 peacent in 38.7 million, thanks to lower administrative expenses, and said it expected strong growth for the year as a whole.

(Bloomberg)

CBS Inc. posted quarterly net profit of \$42.7 million, compared with a loss of \$169.1 million in the year-earlier period. The CBS television network benefited from higher advertising rates.

(Bloomberg)

DOLDRUMS: Steadily Slowing

(Continued from first finance page) covering the first 10 days of this month pointed to a decline in sales from last month's annual rate of 6.8 million to a rate of about 6.3 million, about the sluggish level of the "The crucial fact for the industry

much like housing — is that the pace of recovery has slackened," said David C. Munro of High Frequency Economics. Mr. Munro is an economic forecaster who has worked for the White House and for General Motors Corp.

Mr. Munro said he has revised his growth estimate from "a 2 percent solution to a 1 percent solution" and other economists are doing likewise.

Edward Yardeni of C.J. Lawrence ooted that consumers increased their spending a mere 3 percent this quarter and did so largely by dipping into savings, a transitory phenomenon that led him to forecast zero growth this

quarter. A rise of 0.3 percent in September's producer price index, the largest in five months, was deceptively large because it was powered by a jump in gasolioe and tobacco prices. The core rate of wholesale inflation, which excludes food and energy, rose a mild 0.2 percent after dropping 0.1 percent in August, and rose only 1.2 percent for the past three months, its slowest quarterly gain in more than five years.

Market Guide

BARCLAYS: Paris Battles Interest-Bearing Checking

bank to arrange for sums to be transferred back to the checking account from the money-market

fund that produces the interest. Mr. Furnivall of Phillips & Drew said the Finance Ministry's action against Barclays appeared to be a case for the EC competitioo com-

"The government wants to pro- prevent the "generalization" of in-

tect the big clearing banks which risk losing their high net worth clients," Mr. Furnivall said, Barclays, he added, introduced a similar

product a few years back in Spain to "devastating effect" to the big Spanish clearing banks. But Claire Castagnou, spokes-woman for the French Banking Association, applauded the govern-

high cost of credit in France" and

7116 2116

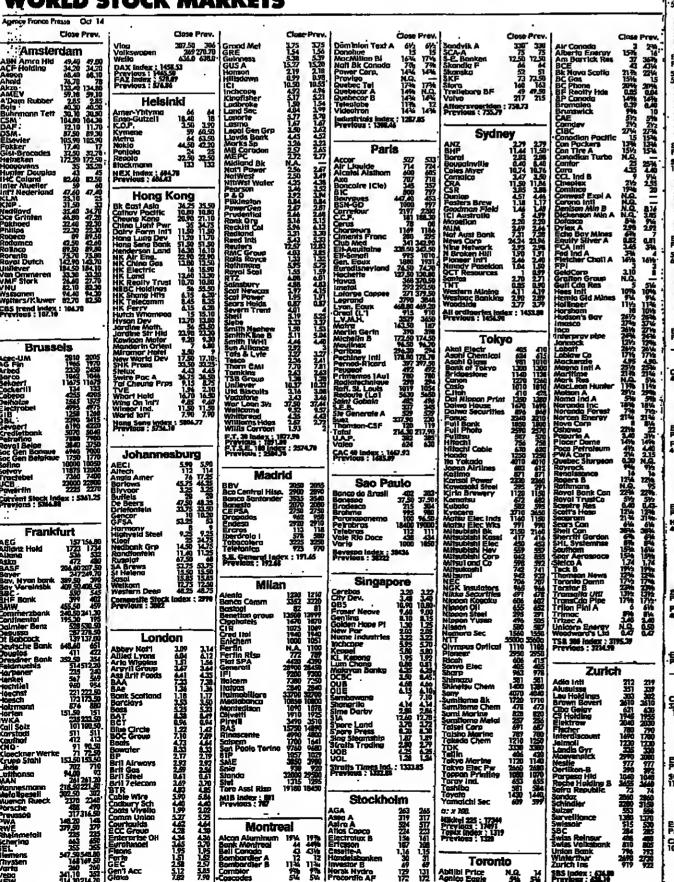
hurt the French economy.

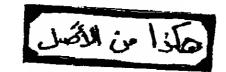
Miss Castagnou said that French savers already have great access to interest-bearing products. She noted that high-yielding French money-market funds oow total 1.3 million francs in assets - with much ment's action, saying that it would of that flowing from passbook sav-

U.S. FUTURES

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MAN TO A

By Jacob Special to the Herald Transcriber on PARIS — Bourse authorities on Wednesday suspended trading in Guintoli SA and opened an investigation of the company's ties with Français, which came united the safe week on allers the Guintou or gations of many stock transactions.

Guintoli, a public works contractor hased in Arles with annual sales

(74 million).

of 1.5 hillion francs (\$7.4 million),

is owned 33 percent by Ciments
Français, but another company,
Cogeguin, bought a 9 percent block
by an accord for the parking of the this year from Guintoli's former chairman, Lucien Guintoli.

Cogéguin is based in Ciments Français's head office and Pierre Conso, who was forced to resign last week from the presidency of Ciments Français, was, at least until last spring, a member of the Cogéguin board.

A report in the French newspa-

Medeva to Buy Armstrong In \$54 Million Stock Deal

LONDON — Medeva PLC said Wednesday it had agreed to purchase Armstrong Pharmaceuticals Inc., a U.S.-based developer and manufacturer of respiratory-drng delivery systems, in deal that valued Armstrong at \$54 million.

Medeva, which is run by former officers of Giaxo Holdings, also announced the sale of its British distribution business to the Norton Healthcare subsidiary of Ivax Corp. of Miami, for \$40 million.

To finance the Armstrong purchase, Medeva said it would issue about 16.2 million new common shares. The deal is expected to close

in January 1993. Under terms of the purchase, Armstrong shareholders will receive 1.055 Medeva shares for every Armstrong share, subject to adjustment if Medeva's American Depositary Receipts rise above \$15.80

per share or drop below \$13. The sale to Norton Healthcare involved part of the assets of Medeva's Evans-Kerfoot division, including most of its inventory, a plant and office in Horsham, near London, as well as licenses, an antibiotics business and rights to the Kerfoot name for \$40 million.

German Tax Ruling Aids Poor

BONN - Germany's highest court, in a judgment that could force major changes in Germany's tax system, ordered the government on Wednesday to increase personal income-tax allowances by 1996 to ensure that poorer people are guaranteed a minimum income.

The Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe ruled that current allowances,

The state which people deduct from their income before tax is calculated, were too $u_{i,j} = 1 - n(2i \mp i) \frac{1}{112i}$

1114 The court acknowledged that the government was grappling with soaring budget deficits as o result of German unification, but said: "The state's growing financial needs cannot justify taxation that is unconstitu-

> The roling said the legislature must ensure that wage-earners were left with an income after tax at least as large as the annual income of people on social welfare, which the court estimated at 12,000 to 14,000 Dentsche marks (\$8,100 to \$9,500) per person in 1992.

Hands Over stock of third-party companies that To His Son Ciment Français eventually wanted to acquire. But the new president of Guintoli and Cogeguin.

LONDON - Lord Forte, 83, will step down on Thurs-The Commission des Opérations de Bourse, the market's watchdog day as chairman of Britain's largest hotel and catering anthority, is believed to be looking group, Forte PLC said Wednesday. into whether Ciments Français effectively increased its control to

Rocco Forte, 47, currently chief executive, will take over the position held by his father. more than 33 percent of Guintoli. If so, according to stock market regulations, it would be con-The company added that Lord strained to launch a public offer on Forte will replace Lord Thorthe rest of the capital. neycroft as president.

Jean-Louis Roidot, denied such

The accounts of Ciments Français are being examined for a host of questionable stock arrangements involving minority-owned subsid-

The arrangements came to light last week via audits that had been ordered by Italcementi SpA of Italy, which acquired a controlling 55percent stake in Ciments Français from the French merchant bank

Sweden Lowers Rates Lord Forte **And Hopes for More**

STOCKHOLM - Sweden reduced its marginal lending rate, the top rate paid for overnight borrowing from the central bank, to 15.5 percent from 16.5 percent on Wednesday and Finance Minister Anne Wibble said conditions were fovorable for further cuts.

The credibility of our fixed exchange rate policy has increased substantially and Sweden is well on the way to becoming a hard-currency country," Mrs. Wibble said in a text prepared for delivery to parliament. That creates favorable conditions to bring rates down from here on out, to resume growth and to come out of the victous circle of interest-rate shocks," she said.

The cut marks another step in o steady retreat from the 500 percent rate imposed in mid-September to defend the krona against intense speculation. Mrs. Wibble said unprecedented cooperation between the minority government and the opposition Social Democrats in cutting the budget deficit had impressed the outside world, but she added that work must continue, "Public financing still shows all-too-large deficits that will carry with them a rising interest-rate burden if nothing is done," she said.

■ Finnish Bank Losses Soar

had forecast.

Energy output dropped 0.4 per-

Within the energy sector, output

dustrial output rose 1.0 percent

from June, unchanged from the previous estimate, and was down a

revised 1.5 percent in the year, pre-

viously estimated as 1.4 percent.

unchanged in the month, in line

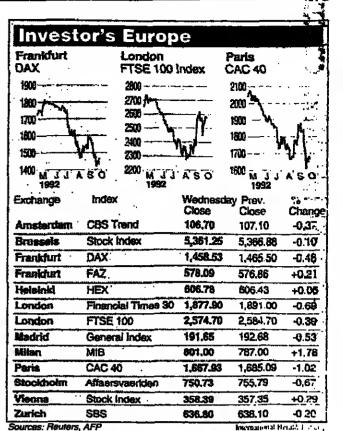
with the original estimate, and de-

July manufacturing output was

(Bloomberg, AFX, AFP)

Finnish banks are expected to post a combined 1992 pretax loss before appropriations of 17 billion markkaa (\$3.63 billion) in 1992, said Jorma Aranko, director general of the Bank Inspectorate, according to AFP-Extel News in Helsinki, The Finnish Banks' Association said that there had been a combined pretax loss of 3.5 billion markkaa in 1991.

A real estate holding company may be established to enable banks to rid their balance sheets of problematic real estate holdings, said Pentti Maki-Hakola, board chairman of the state bank guarantee fund, according to a Reuters report.



Car Slowdown Hurts U.K. Output

the travel industry.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Seasonally adjusted industrial production in Britain fell 0.3 percent in August from July, with short-time production in the car industry accounting for much of the decline in manufacturing outpot, the government said

Wednesday. Manufacturing output, which along with energy output makes up the industrial production figure, declined 0.2 percent during the month, the Central Statistical Of-

The statistics highlighted the continuing recession in Britain.

A Treasury spokesman admitted that the steady fall in production was "disappointing" but noted the

Shorter working weeks in the car

brought car production down 18 wasn't as large as many analysts percent, the statistics office said.

Forte also said it would ap-

point Sir Anthony Tennant,

chairman of Guinness PLC, as

deputy chairman, and Sir Paul Girolami, chairman of Glaxo

Holdings PLC, to the board.

Forte's profit slumped 43

percent from a year earlier to £24 million (\$41 million) be-fore taxes in the first half, as recession slowed spending in

The slowdown is reflected by the steady rise in jobless numbers and confirms that industry is still bumping along the bottom at best. In the past six months output levels have been stagnant after falling last

The pound's devaluation is expected to boost production over the coming months but the effect will be limited as export markets re-

The industrial output index was. down 0.2 percent in the year through August, while the manu-facturing output index fell 0.5 percent

The figures show a slightly higher-than-expected decline in indus- clined a revised 1,4 percent from a industry, notably at Britain's big-gest automaker, Ford Motor Co., the drop in manufacturing output trial production in August, while year earlier.

Lisbon Charts Cut in Deficit

LISBON - Portugal's center-right government unveiled a tight 1993 hudget Wednes-

cent in August from July and rose 0.8 percent from a year earlier. day to help prepare for European Community monetary from oil and gas extraction rose 0.8 percent in the month and climbed The package aims to get the 0.9 percent in the year. August water industry and other energy output fell 1.5 percent from July and rose 0.6 percent from August 1991. Revised figures for July show in-

deficit to 3,9 percent of gross domestic product. This year's budget called for a deficit of 5.2 percent of GDP, but it is now expected to hit 5.7 per-

Finance Minister Jorge Braga de Macedo said the cuts would be achieved through government ministries' reducing spending by an average of 5 percent. He said public debt would be reduced to less than 60 percent of GDP from 64.5 percent this year.

Very briefly:

• Fitzwitton PLC, the Irish holding company led by Anthony O'Reilly, is to buy the Wellworth supermarket chain in Northern Ireland for £122 million (\$210 million) from Gateway Foodmarkets Ltd., the major operating company of the heavily indebted group Isosceles PLC.

The Bank of Spain governor, Luis Angel Rojo, forecast that gross domestic product would grow by between 0.8 percent and 1 percent in 1993, after expanding by between 1.3 percent and 1.5 percent this year.

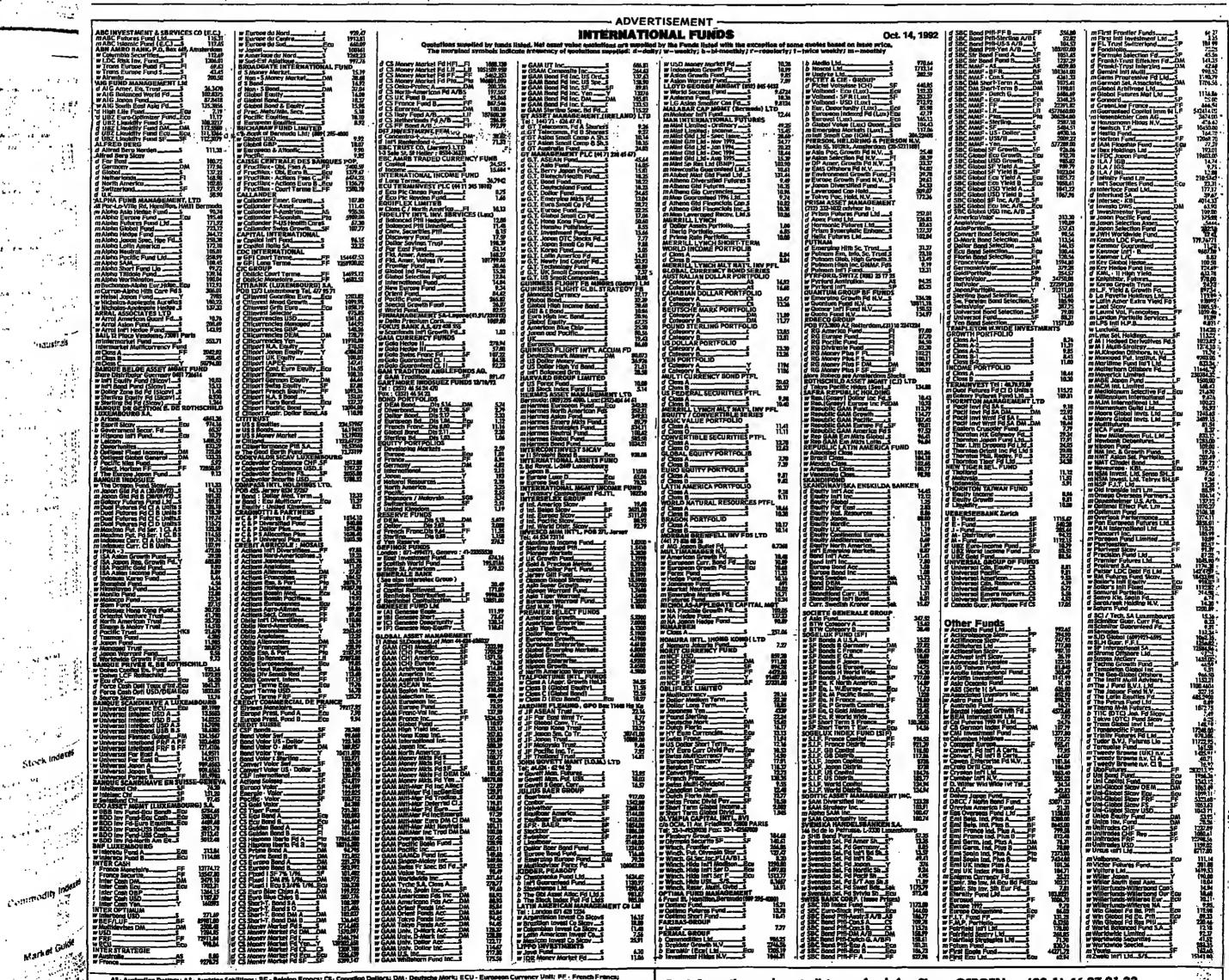
TA Triumph-Adler AG, o unit of Olivetti SpA of Italy, said it would restructure production, leading to "considerable cutbacks" at its main plant in Nuremberg, which employs 1,200 people; the company also has a typewriter factory in Frankfurt.

· Dutch consumer prices rose 0.5 percent in September, the Central Bureau of Statistics said, putting prices 3.4 percent above the level of a

· Helsingborg's city government notified the Stockholm Bourse that it had agreed to sell its 6.2 percent holding of the capital stock and its 9.9 percent of the voting stock in Sydkraft AB to PreussenElektra AG, a subsidiary of VEBA AG.

Grupo Torras, the Kuwait Investment Office's Spanish holding company, said its total shareholding in Ercros SA, Spain's biggest chemicals and fertilizers company, was 39.5 percent, thus denying press reports that Grupo Torras held as much as 67 percent of Ercros.

Bloomberg, AFV, Reuters



Clinton Program for U.S. Economy Draws Mixed Reactions

By John M. Berry
Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Por Governor Bill Clinton, an additional \$20 billion a year to beef up U.S. highways and railroads, aircraft development, environmental research and conversion of military industries is the prescription for short-term growth and long-term economic strength.

Some analysts who have studied this route especially regarding traditional spending on roads and bridges — may be badly timed and not fully feasible, and that its impact on the economy will fall short of his ambitious goals. Mg. Clinton laid out his ideas initially in June in his economic proposal, "Putting People First."
"To create millions of high-wage jobs and smooth our transition from a defense- to a commercial-based economy, we will rebuild Afnerica and develop the world's best communications. nication, transportation and environmental systems," Mr. Clinton wrote.

systems," Mr. Clinton wrote.

As a percentage of the U.S. economy, government spending for public works such as roads, airports, school buildings, sewage-treatment plants and water systems has declined for two decades, supporters of Mr. Clinton's approach say. The added billions of dollars would provide investments to reverse that decline, and give the economy an immediate boost in the process.

Along with more spending for highways and railroads, the proposal calls for development of a national information network, and research to develop cleaner, more efficient energy sources and advanced systems to handle recycled materiand advanced systems to nancie recycled materials, toxic waste and other pollution. The Clinton defense-conversion plan includes loans and grants to smaller mintary contractors.

"Gene Sperling, economic policy director for the Clinton campaign, said. "In the beginning, and the traditional things."

we would see more of the traditional things," such as highway and water projects. "We have to repair some of the damage that has been done." he added. "You couldn't get going right away some of the more futuristic things, such as high-treed roll."

Mr. Sperling said spending could be in-treased immediately because we have an un-usual situation. Never before have we had so many projects on the shelf ready to go." Fundate would be available for types of projects not now eligible for federal help, he said.

Gritics, on the other hand, including some

economists who support Mr. Clinton, say such a buge increase in federal public-works spend-

(Continued from first finance page)

prices that were only 1 percent

higher than a year earlier, the re-

port noted. Prices of consumer

gloods, meanwhile, were up 3.5 per-cent in August and 3.6 percent in

One fleeting ray of optimism on

inflation - an offer by the coun-

Try's largest labor union that had

Teen interpreted as meaning the

tinion might forsake real wage gains for five years — fizzled this

ing is not needed because the neglect of the late higher long-term interest rates and reduced 1970s and early 1980s has already been reversed, with the condition of the American highway system, airports and water and sewage-treatment plants improving rather than de-

"I think the proposal is a little out of date," said Barry Bosworth, economist at the Brookings Institution, who is a Clinton supporter. "The federal data showed substantial deteriora-tion of the highways in the early '80s," he noted. adding, "Now, deterioration is strictly a local phenomenon, while big new projects "would just overload the system.

However, Michael Montgomery and David Wyss, economists at DRI/McGraw-Hill Inc... an economic forecasting firm in Lexington, Massachusetts, say that the added spending

Critics say a huge increase in federal public works isn't needed because the neglect of the late 1970s and early '80s has already been reversed.

would pay off handsomely, both next year and for years to come.

Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Wyss estimated that each \$1 billion-worth of spending on highway maintenance would create 40,000 Jobs, more than half of them directly connected to the construction projects. New construction would provide somewhat fewer but higher pay-

ing jobs, they said. The latest DRI forecast is that the U.S. unemployment rate, which was 7.5 percent last month, will fall to 6 percent by late 1994, without any added stimulus. With the added spending proposed by Mr. Clinton, the firm predicted, joblessness would fall to 6 percent about nine months earlier and the gross domes-

tic product would be about 1 percent higher. But other critics say it may not be so easy to get such quick results. They say that the lengthy lags in getting infrastructure projects designed, past environmental burdles and actually built means that more federal money would not translate into more jobs right away. They also caution that if the added spending meant a larger federal budget deficit, it could lead to

BUNDESBANK: A Sign That German Rates Won't Ease Right Away

Steinkühler, had only made the bulence. Before then, the Bundes-

"absurd" offer because he knew bank defended its M3 goal despite

employers would never accept the widespread criticism of the target's

union's suggestion of indexing adequacy from economists in Ger-

ed that M3 has lost its usefulness as get a more relaxed attitude to M3

wages to inflation.

Week under scrutiny.

A spokesperson for IG Metall ed that M3 has lost its usefumess as get a more next year."

The Bundesbank, which aspires

to a medium-term goal of 2 percent

inflation, has already conceded de-

feat in meeting a shorter-term goal

of 3.5 to 5.5 percent growth in M3

Indeed, several recent board

members' comments have suggest-

said the union's chairman, Franz cause of September's currency tur- A Costly Defense

many and elsewhere.

They're moving away from a

mechanical, monetarist view of

those numbers and recognizing that there is some distortion," said

Robin Marshall, chief economist at

Chase Manhattan Bank in London.

Marshall said. "It may well be we

"Priorities have shifted," Mr.

private investment.

Mr. Bosworth said that the situation was a little like Ronald Reagan pushing more money into an already rapidly rising defense budget in 1981. Federal infrastructure spending, especially for highways, has been rising and is slated to go up substantially more, primarily as a result of two 5-cent increases in the federal motor fuel tax that Congress enacted in 1984 and 1990. That tax provides funding for the state and local governments that actually build and

maintain the public-works projects.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, budget authority for highway spending programs, including administrative costs, jumped from \$14.9 billion in fiscal 1991 to \$18.5 billion in fiscal 1992, which ended last month. President George Busb proposed raising that to \$21 billion for this year, but Congress, bound by other provisions of the 1990 budget law limiting domestic spending, trimmed that request

trimmed that request.

Over the same two-year period, Mr. Bush proposed raising budget authority for aviation spending by about 20 percent, with Congress

approving most of the increase. Given the increases already planned, some analysts also questioned whether a big jump in federal public-works money — Mr. Clinton's plan would nearly double the amount of federal aid compared with the 1991 level - could be spent quickly enough to give the economy a boost in 1993 or even 1994. Typically, only about 10 percent of such money actually gets spent in the year it is made available, half in the second year and the rest in the third year or later, the analysts said.

Gene McCormick, deputy federal highway administrator in the Department of Transpor-tation, expressed strong doubts that the states were in a position to absorb a big jump in federal highway money. In August, he said, state highway agencies told federal authorities they could use only about an additional \$1 billion to fund highway projects ready to go.

With the states already trying to gear up for a federal highway program worth \$21 billion to \$23 billion, Mr. McCormick said, "in the short term, I believe it is almost impossible to have some sort of massive increase in the highway program . . . unless you have a major change in

the program to pave every road in the country."

Nevertheless, Mr. Sperling, the Clinton aide,
maintained that there were plenty of projects

The governor of the Bank of

France, Jacques de Larosière, said Wednesday that France and Ger-

many had spent the equivalent of

during last month's currency crisis, Reuters reported Wednesday from

Mr. de Larosière said on French

radio that almost half of that

amount, expended in intervention

in the currency markets, had al-

ready flowed back as speculators unwound their positions at a loss.

billion to defend the franc

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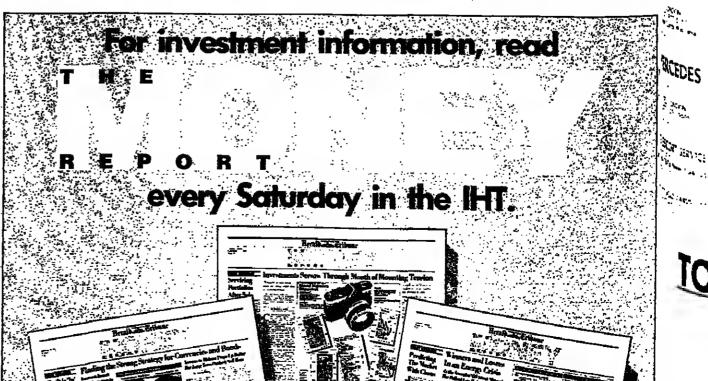
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No Letup in Japanese Trade Surplus The Internal No Letup in Japanese Trade Surplus States widened to an unadjusted decline in the near

lus grew to record levels for Sepember and the first half of the iscal year because the sluggish conomy lowered demand for imorts, the government said Vednesday. The trend will continie unless there is a strong recovery, conomists said.

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The Ministry of Finance announced that the unadjusted cusoms-cleared trade surplus surged 12 percent to \$52.46 billion in the ix months ended Sept 30, from 539.68 billion in the year-earlier period.

 In September alone, the surplus rose 25 percent to \$12.07 billion from \$9.66 billion a year earlier. September was the 21st consecutive month in which the surplus had grown year-on-year. Exports rose 14.3 percent to \$31.60 billion, while imports increased only 8.6 percent

to \$19.53 billion. "I find no evidence of change in the growth trend in Japan's trade surplus," said Taisuke Tanaka EXECUTE Fine in Tokyo. He and other econsee as said the slow Japanese eco-perity recovery, with singgish do-estic demand, bad led infacturers to step up their ef-Charles and forts to sell goods abroad.

BELJING — China win organism implementing two international

copyright pacts over the next two

weeks as it moves toward world

The National Copyright Admin-

Protecting Literary and Artistic Works, while the Universal Copy-

uty director of the administration.

Mr. Lin said a new set of supple-

standards in its trading practices,

an official said on Wednesday.

YOU istration on Thursday will start en-forcing the Bern Convention on

THIS A right Convention will come into force on Oct. 30, said Liu Gao, dep-

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Herai:

crease in exports to strong demand for Japanese products overseas. Exports of office equipment, semiconductors and cars were par-

ticularly strong in the half, a Finance Ministry official said. The politically contentious trade surplus with the United States grew to an unadjusted \$21.16 billion in the April-September period from \$17.37 billion a year earlier, gov-

ernment data showed Japan's surplus with the United

sued by the cabinet would bring

China's copyright law, which went into effect in September 1990, into

alignment with the international

conventions. "There will he no in-

consistency between the two," he

China has come under intense

pressure from the United States to

boost copyright protection, with

some American companies arguing

that Chinese copyright infringe-ments cost them millions of dollars

The twin questions of copyrights

and intellectual-property rights across the country.

\$4.84 billion in September from \$4.57 billion a year earlier, while the surplus with the European Community rose to \$3.49 billion in September from \$2.75 billion.

The Finance Ministry declined to predict the future trend of the trade surplus, but said that the economic package announced by the government in late August would stimulate domestic demand and belp boost imports.

However, virtually no private

U.S.-China trade relationship,

which took a dramatic turn for the

hetter with last weekend's agree-

ment on market access. The pact is seen as a step forward for Beijing in

realizing its wish to become a mem-

ber of the General Agreement on

Mr. Lin said China was setting

up organizations devoted to pro-

tecting copyrights within given

fields, with the first devoted to

monitoring the protection of copy-

righted music. Judges and copy-

right personnel are being trained

Tariffs and Trade

Bankruptcies Keep Rising

TOKYO - Bankruptcy figures released Wednesday provided more proof that the souring Japanese economy will take its toll on small companies for months to come.

Companies that went bankrupt in September with liabilities exceeding 10 million yen (\$82,600) rose 41.9 percent from a year earlier to 1,199 cases, according to Tokyo Shoko Research, a private research agency. The double impact of deflated real estate prices and a slowdown in economic growth are triggering the most severe wave of bankruptcies since 1986, economists said.

The government for months has said that the rise in bankruptcies was a side effect of the deflation of the financial "bubble" that grew up during years of overinflated stock and asset prices in the late 1980s. Increasingly, however, insolvent companies are blaming sluggish growth in the basic Japanese economy. economists expect the surplus to decline in the near future.

"Recent data clearly show the only way to curb the huge surplus is to stimulate imports, which would require a full recovery of the Japanese economy," said a securities house analyst, speaking on condi-tion of anonymity. "But no one. including government officials, can say when exactly we will see it."

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has forecast that Japan's gross domestic product will grow at a rate of 1.8 percent in 1992, down from 4.4 percent last year. This week, the OECD revised downward its forecast of GDP growth to 2.6 percent in 1993. from a July estimate of 3.1 percent.

Some economists called on the government to take more aggressive measures to stimulate the economy to blunt international

"It is very fortunate for Japan that the United States is in the middle of a presidential election and Europe is in a big conflict over the European Monetary System," said a Japanese bank economist. "But they will get on our back again when they have time to look at our huge surplus.

Over Asia Trade Group Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche HONG KONG - Prime Minister Mahathir oin Mohamad of Malay-

Mahathir Chides U.S.

sia bitterly attacked the United States on Wednesday for building a North American Free Trade Area while blocking Malaysia's plan for an East Asian economic grouping.

"It is really a case of double standards, a case of telling East Asia to do

what the U.S. tells them, and not what the U.S. does, he said in a speech at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Hong Kong.

Mr. Mahathir is in Hong Kong for the inaugural meeting, starting Thursday, of the Europe-East Asia Economic Forum, sponsored by the

World Economie Forum organization that bolds yearly meetings of top business and national leaders in Davos. Switzerland. Mr. Mahathir proposed an East Asian Economic Group in 1990 to include Southeast Asian nations, Japan, China and South Korea. But the prime minister, who has long had prickly relations with the West on issues

the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Faced with U.S. opposition, the proposal for a group representing 1.8 billion people did not win support even from some of Malaysia's Southeast Asian neighbors. The name of the group was subsequently changed to the East Asian Economic Caucus but it has yet to get off the ground.

ranging from human rights to trade, excluded such Pacific rim nations as

Mr. Mahathir said the idea of an East Asian grouping was a reaction to the failure of the Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Fariffs and Trade and the protectionist tendencies of the single European Community market and NAFTA, as the North American pact is known. Speaking of the need for a Europe-Asia forum, Claude Smadja, director of the World Economic Forum, spoke of "a lack of mutual knowledge and understanding."
"Many Asian business leaders have been slow to take seriously the

rocess of European integration because they were focused on the United States. Europe was seen as a collective of fragmented markets," he said. European business leaders have been hesitant about marching into Asia because of a belief that Japanese companies were already predomi-

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China Moves Into Line on Copyrights McDonnell Douglas Pursues Malaysia Link

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KUALA LUMPUR - McDonnell Douglas Corp. has offered a partnership with Malaysia as part of efforts to forge strategic links in the Asia-Pacific region, the chairman of the U.S. aircraft maker said on Wednesday.

(Reuters, UPI)

John F. McDonnell, visiting Malaysia to promote sales of the company's commercial aircraft and F/A-18 Hornet fighter jets, said he had dis-cussed the offer with Malaysian officials.

"I helieve it may be appropriate this time for Malaysia to consider a significant thrust into the aerospace industry," be said at a news conference.

McDonnell Douglas, competing fiercely in the Asia-Pacific market for customers for its newgeneration MD-11 tong-haul commercial aircraft, also sought ties with Malaysian Airline System,

Mr. McDonnell said. On the stalled \$2 billion equity tie-up with Taiwan Aerospace Corp., he said his company was holding talks with a group of potential partners around the world for sale of stakes.

Taiwan Aerospace backed away from finalizing a deal to acquire up to 40 percent of McDonnell Douglas's commercial aircraft business after signing a memorandum of understanding last November.

Very briefly:

AT&T Microelectronics and NEC Corp. have formed a joint venture, AT&T Semiconductor Marketing Ltd., capitalized nt 200 million ven (\$1.7 million), to market AT&T-brand semiconductors in Japan.

 Air Nippon Co., a short-haul carrier in Japan affiliated with All Nippon Airways, will huy 15 Boeing 737-500 jetliners for about 80 billion yen. BHP Iron said Australia's iron ore industry had received "overtures from the Chinese," but sources said the industry had told the Chinese it had no deposits available for new joint venture development such as China's 40 percent stake in the Channar mine with Hamersley Iron.

 Vietnam has bauxite reserves estimated at more than 4 million tons and wants foreign investment to smelt it, the Vietnam News Agency said. Kim Eng Holdings Ltd., a Singapore brokerage, has taken a 6 percent stake in Kuala Lumpur-tisted Far East Asset Bhd., the new owner of the gamhling giant Sports Toto Malaysia Sdn.

· Australia's communications minister, Bob Collins, said four groups had applied for the third mobile phone license and final selection would be made in December; they are Sintel Pty., Matrix Telecommunications Ltd., the Arena GSM Pty. consortium and Voxson International Pty.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Walt Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere, Via The Associated Press (Continued)

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Taiwan Faces Fresh U.S. Pressure for Strong Currency The Taiwan dollar closed at the charge, saying the report was

TAIPEI - Taiwan, baving bowed to U.S. demands in the past to let its currency appreciate, is bracing for renewed pressure from Washington in the weeks ahead, officials and hankers said on

But they added that Taiwan would hold to its policy of main-taining currency stability, which is seen as vital for the export sector. The U.S. Treasury Department will submit a report to Congress on did not say how long this band foreign-exchange policies of major would be maintained.

trade partners, including Taiwan, later this month. The last report, In April, was critical of Tajwan and renewed accusations are expected, "Don't be too concerned over the U.S. report," said the central

bank governor, Samuel Shieb, "We will keep our currency stable to belp our exports," Mr. Shieh, replying to questions, said the central bank would allow the Taiwan dollar to range only between 25.10 and 25.40 dollars to one U.S. dollar. He

25,25 on Wednesday.

Taiwan's currency appreciated some 50 percent between 1986 and 1990. That helped ease U.S. pressure, triggered by Taiwan's large trade surplus, but officials and bankers say that Washington wants a further rise.

In April, the U.S. report accused Taiwan of manipulating the local foreign-exchange market, keeping the value of the Taiwan dollar low to boost exports. Taiwan denied

unfair.

Bloomberg, AFP, Renner.

Mr. Shieh said the government had recently taken measures to open Taiwan's financial markets wider to foreign institutions and allow the local market to reflect world market forces. The measures included allowing

several foreign institutions to remit capital into Taiwan to invest in the stock market and raising the limit on capital inflow by companies and individuals to \$5 million from \$3



FOR THOSE WITH MORE THAN A PASSING INTEREST IN TIME...

Before you put your name down for a Patek Philippe watch fig. 1, there are a few basic things you might like to know, without knowing exactly whom to ask. In addressing such issues as accuracy, reliability and value for money, we would like to demonstrate why the watch we will make for you will be quite unlike any other watch currently produced.

"Punctuality", Louis XVIII was fond of saying, "is the politeness of kings."

We believe that in the matter of punctuality, we can rise to the occasion by making you a mechanical timepiece that will keep its rendezvous with the Gregorian calendar at the end of every century, omitting the leap-years in 2100, 2200 and 2300 and recording them in 2000 and 2400 fig. 2. Nevertheless, such a watch does need the occasional adjustment. Every 3333 years and 122 days you should remember to set it forward one day to the true time of the celestial clock. We suspect, however, that you are simply content to observe the politeness of kings. Be assured, therefore, that when you order your watch, we will be exploring for you the physical—if not the metaphysical-limits of precision.

Does everything have to depend on how much?

Consider, if you will, the motives of collectors who set record prices at auction to acquire a Patek Philippe. They may be paying for rarity, for looks or for micromechanical ingenuity. But we believe that behind each \$500,000-plus bid is the conviction that a

Patek Philippe, even if 50 years old or older, can be expected to work perfectly for future generations. In case your ambitions to own a Patek Philippe are somewhat discouraged by the scale of the sacrifice involved, may we hasten to point out that the watch we will make for you today will certainly be a technical improvement on the Pateks bought at auction? In keeping with our tradition of inventing new mechanical solutions for greater reliability and better time-keeping, we will bring to your watch innovations fig. 3 inconceivable to our watchmakers who created the supreme wristwatches of 50 years ago fig. 4. At the same time, we will of course do our utmost to avoid placing undue strain on your financial resources.

Can it really be mine?

May we turn your thoughts to the day you take delivery of your watch? Sealed within its case is your watchmaker's tribute to the mysterious process of time. He has decorated each wheel with a chamfer carved into its hub and polished into a shining circle. Delicate ribbing flows over the plates and bridges of gold and rare alloys. Millimetric surfaces are bevelled and burnished to exactitudes measured in microns. Rubies are transformed into jewels that triumph over friction. And after many months-or even years—of work, your watchmaker stamps a small badge into the mainbridge of your watch. The Geneva Seal—the highest possible attestation of fine watchmaking fig. 5.

Looks that speak of inner grace fig. 6.

When you order your watch, you will no doubt like its outward appearance to reflect the harmony and elegance of the movement within. You may therefore find it helpful to know that we are uniquely able to cater for any special decorative needs you might like to express. For example, our engravers will delight in conjuring a subtle play of light and shadow on the gold case-back of one of our rare pocketwatches fig. 7. If you bring us your favourite picture, our enamellers will reproduce it in a brilliant miniature of hair-breadth detail fig. 8. The perfect execution of a double hobnail pattern on the bezel of a wristwatch is the pride of our casemakers and the satisfaction of our designers, while our chainsmiths will weave for you a rich brocade in gold figs. 9 & 10. May we also recommend the artistry of our goldsmiths and the experience of our lapidaries in the selection and setting of the finest gemstones? figs. 11 & 12.

How to enjoy your watch before you own it. As you will appreciate, the very nature of our watches imposes a limit on the number we can make available. (The four Calibre 89 timepieces we are now making will take up to nine years to complete). We cannot therefore promise instant gratification, but while you look forward to the day on which you take delivery of your Patek Philippe fig. 13, you will have the pleasure of reflecting that time is a universal and everlasting commodity, freely available to be enjoyed by all.



fig. 1: The classic face of Patek Philippe.



fig. 2: One of the 33 complications of the Calibre 89 astronomical clock watch is a satellite wheel that completes one revolution every



The golden age of natchmaking will always be with us.

purity laid down in the laws of Geneva.



fig. 6: Your pleasure in owning a Patek Philippe is the purpose of those who made it for you.

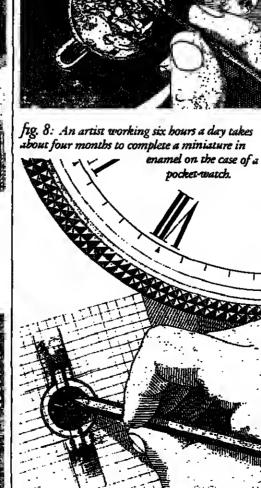
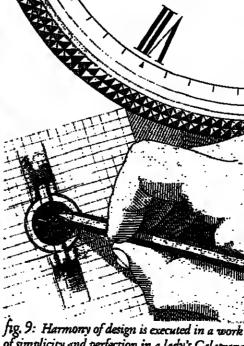


fig. 7: Anabesques come to life on a gold



of simplicity and perfection in a lady's Calatrava

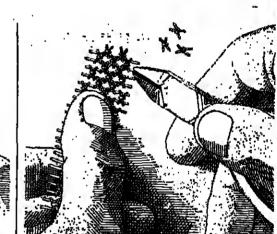


fig. 10: The chainsmith's hands impart strength and delicacy to a tracery of gold.



fig. 11: Circles in gold: symbols of perfection in the making.

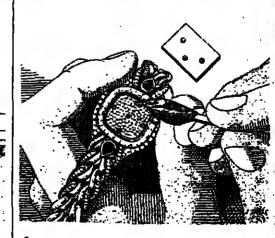


fig. 12: The test of a master lapidary is his ability to express the splendour of precious gemstones.

PATEK PHILIPPE **GENEVE**

fig. 13: The discreet sign of those who value

Those who wish to take a more detailed interest in the watches of Patek Philippe may acquire for their libraries Patek Philippe's books on the matter. For a catalogue and order form, please write "catalogue" on your visiting card and send it to Patek Philippe, 41, rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland.

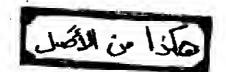


fig. 5: The Geneva Seal is awarded only to watches which achieve the standards of horological

These rules define the supreme quality of watchmaking.

quency "appropriate" to the mar-ket volatility of the investment but

at least quarterly for the three most

popular types.
According to a recent survey by

Bankers Trust Co., trustee and cus-

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in pension and savings plan assets, the most common number of in-vestment options now provided is four, with 40 percent of the 200

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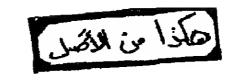
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1986 survey, now offer fewer than

than 75 percent of plans offer a choice between company stock and a portfolio of guaranteed investment contracts, while more than 50

The requirement for periodic communication with participants

allows an employee to decide whether to switch from one vehicle

to another if, say, the stock market is slumping and he or she wants to move into fixed income securities.

The bank also found that more

PENSIONS: U.S. Is Giving Workers More Choice in Investment Plans

There is also a provision for dis-closure that goes well beyond what

is currently provided by many plans. This included a statement

that the sponsor is being relieved of liability for losses arising from a

worker's instructions, identifica-

tion of any outside investment

managers, notice of any restrictions

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formance of other options and the value of the participant's account.

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Other information must be pro-

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAC prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Is list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
set traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
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Among the major changes that

have occurred since the first draft of the rules was circulated in 1987

was to expand the list of permissi-

ble investments and to remove a

requirement that someone outside

the company be appointed to over-

To our readers in Vienna

lied equities.

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SPORTS BASKETBALL

FIBA's Dream May Put Championship in Toronto

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribine

PARIS - Are you comfortable, Magic? Michael, is everything to your liking? Their answers will decide, in part, the future of world basketball. As leaders of the U.S. "Dream Team," Magic Johnson and Michael Jordan created the largest basketball audience in history at the Glympics last summer.

On Sunday, FIBA, the international hasketball association, is expected to award its 1994 World Championship to Losonto — if for no better reason than to entice Johnson, Jordan and their National Basketball Association teammates to play.

Maybe it's easier for them in Toronto,"
Berislav Stankovic, the secretary general
of SIBA, said of the National Basketball
Association players. "All the players in the
"BBA are millionaires, and if they are going
somewhere far away, maybe they are not somewhere far away, mayor they are not they where they are going to eat, or how they're going to eat. For an American going to Korea to play baskethall, it is oot a farmal thing for them. For them to go to a gada, it is no problem."

Since its withdrawal of the 1994 World Championship from war-ravaged Yugoslavia last summer, FIBA has accepted bids from Canada, Greece, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Australia and South Korea, as well as another plea from Yugoslavia, to host the 16-team, 64-game tournament. On Sunday, delegations from every nation except South Korea will make 30-minute presentations to FIBA's nine-member executive committee.

Then FIBA will announce the host of its quadrennial championship. Sources say that FIBA is feeling pressure to keep the tournament in Europe by awarding it to Athens. But Stankovic is wary that the NBA superstars so popular in Barcelona will not feel like traveling overseas for another tournament two years later.

"Maybe for them," Stankovic said of the NBA players' availability, "it will depend where the championships will be held."

FIBA's goal is to replace soccer as the world's most popular sport by the year 2000. According to Stankovic, the best way to market the sport globally is with the American superstars. If the NBA's best don't play, he said, the World Championship will be tarnished, and the sport's credisseen as a prospective site for future NBA ibility will suffer a setback. He is not necessarily requesting the

presence of Jordan, who has complained of exhaustion since returning to the United States from the Olympics.

"But they should have 10 new Michael Jordans," Stankovic said. "They must win, and oot by one point. They must win big and prove they are the best."
His remarks underscore a difference in

perspective between Americans, who were put off by the Dream Team's lopsided victories, and FIBA, which adored them. The U.S. Olympic Committee's new president, Leroy Walker, has asked that the 1996 U.S. basketball team be diluted with collegiate players, in order to maintain an aspect of amateur competition. Stankovic argued that this could result in a major setback for the sport worldwide. "The rest of the world likes this idea,"

Stankovic said. "For a player from Italy, Yugoslavia, Brazil, it is his dream to play against the Dream Team. I think it will be very, very bad if it is not an excellent U.S. Team in 1994."

Puerto Rico is making an impressive bid for the 1994 tournament, and Mexico City

expansion. However, both Stankovic and FIBA's spokesman, Florian Wanninger, mentioned only Toronto as a site that would be attractive for NBA players.

"I personally feel that if the World mpionship was held in Canada, it would enlarge the chances of a good team coming from the U.S." Wanninger said.
U.S. officials agree that the closer the venue, the better the chance of attracting

American superstars — though the same

officials maintain that they haven't lobbied for one site over another. An NBA source, who served an administrative role with the Dream Team, suggested that several players might have to be convinced to represent the United

"I don't hear gnys like [Charles] Barkley and Jordan and Magic talking about playing in 1994," said the source, who did not want his name used. "I'm not so sure that some of these guys even know the event exists." Shaquille O'Neal, a center for Louisiana State University, declined to play for the United States in the 1990 World Championship, in which a U.S. team of collegians finished third.

States in 1994.

Championship is probably the premier basketball tournament," said C.M. Newton, the new president of USA Basketball, which oversees U.S. international teams. To U.S. fans, the Olympic Games have probably been the premier event." By holding the World Championship in

"To the rest of the world, the World

North America for the first time, FIBA oot only could make U.S. fans aware of the international game, it could also show itself well against its rival, soccer.

That sport's World Cup will conclude in the United States 11 days before the basketball World Championship would begin in Toronto. If the United States can field an exciting baskethall team to play before the selfout crowds of 32,000 that Toronto's SkyDome would seat as the proposed home for the final round, then basketball might succeed in stealing some of soccer's new American thunder.

"Soccer is oot very popular in the States," said Rick Traer, executive director of Basketball Canada, "and this is a great opportunity for FIBA to be comparable in the way it conducts its World Champion-

SIDELINES

YOUNGSTOWN. Ohio (AP)—The DeBartolo Corp. has put up most of its shopping malls nationwide as collateral for \$300 million in new bank loans and favorable terms for \$4 billion in other debts.

The financing agreement defers principal payments on \$4 billion in the debts for five years. The arrangement will be shown family keep control. bank loans and favorable terms for 34 billion in other debts.

The financing agreement defers principal payments on \$4 billion in debt for five years. The arrangement will let the cash-strapped Dellarbio family keep control of the San Francisco 49ers of the National Football. League, the company said Tuesday.

For the Record

Red Barber. 84, the Brooklyn Dodgers' broadcaster from 1939 to 1953 and then a National Public Radio commentator, remained in critical condition Wednesday following surgery for an intestinal obstruction. (AP) Andre Agassi - plus Marc Rosset of Switzerland, Henri Leconte and Cedric Pioline of France — has accepted a wild card spot in the Paris Open tennis tournament Nov. 2-8, giving it nine of the world's top 10

Hideyuki Ohashi of Japan won the WBA strawweight title Wednesday in Tokyo with a unanimous decision over champion Choi Hi Yong of South Korea.

The 1993 Tour Du Pont, the premier bicycle race in the United States, will be held May 6-16, race officials announced Wednesday.

[AP]

Bill Plummer became the second manager fired by the Seattle Mariner. in two years after they finished with the American League's worst record

Willie Waddell, 71, the former Scottish international and manager of Glasgow Rangers, has died of a heart attack, the club said Wednesday.

For Soccer Parents, It's Not a Game

By Patrick O'Neill Soccer: Noun. Called Football in most fegious of the world. A same of endurance played by parents of young children, requiring vast amounts of time and gasoline. Equipment: One or more children. Shingnards for each child's tiny shins. Shirts with numbers on the back for each child.

Spocer socks that go over each shinguard. Shoes with little knobs on the bottoms, specially designed to destroy linoleum floors. Plastic water bottle for each child with plastic straw in the top (of the bottle. agt child). Dog (bonus points for each dog in excess of normal child-dog ratio). Playing field: The standard soccer game

ranges over an area 30 kilometers long by 45 kilometers wide, or about 20 miles long by 10 wide, if played in the United States or England. This area includes oumerous cleverly hidden locations called "pitches" or "fields." Parents win points by delivering their fully equipped children to the appro-priate "field" at the correct time for "practices" and "matches," or "games." During "practices" and "matches," soccer officials fill out forms, keeping score of the parents' performance. Points are deducted for late 'arrivals and missing articles of equipment. During "practices" and "matches," children are given balls to kick around to keep them busy while judges undertake the com-

plex scoring process. Object of the match; Scores at the end of the season determine whether you are a "good parent" or a "bad parent." "Bad parents" can often gain enough points to become "good parents" through a grueling

lest known as "candy sales." Play begins early in the fall shortly after parents lose the schedule of "practices."
"matches" and who's supposed to bring the

A typical round of soccer goes something like this:

Mother of 5-year-old daughter: "Don't you have soccer practice today?" Daughter: (Doesn't reply. Looks at

mother as though she just asked her to name the seven hills of Rome.) Mother: (Rushes to telephone, stabs buttons, shouts questions, shricks in dismay) We've got to get going. It's our turn to take Ashley and Brent and Heather and

Joshua. Where are your shinguards?" Daughter: (Doesn't reply, hut looks at mother as if she has just asked for the coordinates of the planet Neptune.) Mother begins the traditional "hunt for

the soccer stuff," Shinguards are located under the dog (four points). Shirt is in hamper with dirty clothes (minus one point). Socks are being used as container for Barbie dolls (two points).

Standard black shorts are not in the drawer with all the other shorts. O.K. Wear the pink shorts. Nobody's going to notice. Minus two points.

Shoes. Get the shoes. One's way back in the closet. The other's under the deck. Toothmarks on the left shoe. Toothpaste on the right. Add three points.

Dress child in 8 seconds. Daughter: "I want to tie my own shoes." Mother: "You don't know how to tie

Daughter: "Will you teach me how to tie Moiher: "Is that a giraffe?"

Daughter: "Where? Where?" Mother: (Tying shoes) "Outside the win-

Daughter: "Where? Where?"

Add two points for dressing in less than 8 seconds. Subtract two points for lying. Mother drags child to car.

Mother drags her back into the house, Minus four points for forgetting she always needs to go to the bathroom before enterPick up Ashley. Pick up Heather. Pick up Brent. Pick up William. Pins three points. Drive around block. Drop off William. Minus three points; wrong child penalty.

Pick up Joshua. Plus one point. Stop at service station. Fill up Ashley's water bottle. Ashley's mom eats two big

water-bottle points. Drive like crazy at maximum safe soccermom speed.

Mother: "Does anybody know which field we're playing at?" Ashley: "Our teacher says you're not supposed to end a sentence with a preposi-

Four points for not committing violence against Ashley. She's always good for those all-important self-restraint points.

Arrive at game. Kids kick ball around while soccer officials tally parental scores. Net score: Seven points. Seven hard-won, pitiful points. But you won't quit. You'll

keep at it. You'll do it because you love the game. It's in your blood. Tomorrow, it'll be your husband's turn. So now it's home and dinner. Husband: "Hi, honey. Geez, what a day. You wouldn't believe it. Honey? There's a

soccer ball in the microwave." Patrick O'Neill is a humor columnist for The Oregonian of Portland, Oregon. c.1932 Nevhouse News Service

Distributed by New York Times Special Features.

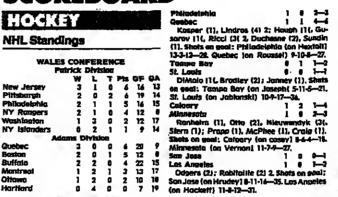
SCOREBOARD

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

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chok (41 2; Needharn (1), Lembers (2), Japa (2), Stevens (4) 2 Auroby (3), Shets on goot: Buffalo (on Wregget (13-12-13—36, Pittsburgh (on Puppa) 17-22-5—44.



TRANSACTIONS BASEBALL SEATTLE-Fired Bill Plummer, monog-er; Dan Worthen, pitching coach; Gene Clines, hitting coach; Marry Mortinez, hird-base coach; Rushy Kuntz, first-base coach; Buss Missen, basels careful processes.

CHICAGO—Assigned Jeff Horistock, pitcher, and Eivin Paulina, first basemon, to lowe of the American Association.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sent Proncisco Oliveras and Jim Myers, pitchers, and Jim Mechandra, cotcher, purright to Phoeniz, Pacific Cost I Laws Dilusers of male inspectations. Coast League, Dilveros refused assignment and became free agent

BASKETBALL
National Basketboli Association
NEW JERSEY—Signed Chris Morris, forward, to 3-year contract.

ward, to multivear contract. Waived Rule Archer, suard, and Derek Strone and Crele Upchurch. forwards

FORTBALL National Football League CINCINNATI—Waived Milchell Price, detensive back.
DALLAS—Traded Alexander Wright, with

receiver, to L.A. Rolders for undisc traff choice.

warterback. PHOENIX---Activated Timm Rosenbact

PHOENIX—Activated 1 mm Rosenoach, quarterback, from injured reserve. Cokrade Altichell Price, defensive back-kick refurner, off waivers from Cincinnari. Waived Jim Wahler, asseguand, and Erik Wilhelm, qua-lerback, Put Steve Lefton, cornerback, on injured reserve.

TAMPA BAY-Traded Reuben Dovis de-

National Hockey League NHL—Suspended Bernie Nicholis, Edmon-

NHL—Suspended Sernie Nicholis, Edmon-fon center, for seven days effective Oct. 20 and fined him 5300 for swinging stick in presesson some. Suspended filike Keane, Montreal right wins. For four days effective Oct. 20 and fined him 5300 for swinsing stick in presessor game. BUFFALO—Loaned Cliat Malarchuk, Goal-terder, to San Diego, International Hockey LA KINGS-Assigned Tim Watters, de-

tensemen to Phoents, IHL
WASHINGTON—Recalled Shown Ander-son, defensemen, from Bolitmare, American Hockey League,

BOOKS

HOLD YOUR TONGUE: Bilingualism and the Politics Of "English Only"

r.By..James Crawford. 324 pages. 24.95. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc., Route 128, Reading, Massachusetts 01867. Reviewed by Alfredo J. Estrada

HE current notion that the English language is in danger must seem provide to the rest of the world. Indeed, English has become the lingua franca of bisiness and politics from Berlin to Barlgkok. Yet, to the United States, the debate over the future of the English language is a hitterly divisive one. h "Hold Your Tongue," author James

Crawford recounts how the English Only movement came to Mooterey Park, California, in 1985. Once predominantly Anglo; by the mid-1980s Monterey Park was 51 percent Asian and 31 percent * Hispanic. The profusion of street signs in Chinese and Spanish made many old-time residents feel like foreigners in their own country. Enter the late S. I. Hayaka-wa, the senator and a founder of the Washington-based lobbying organiza-tion U. S. English, who hy exploiting racial fears convinced the city council to declare English the "official language" of Monterey Park. A year later Proposition 63 passed in California with 73 percent of the vote, making English the state's

serve American culture through the me-

Certainly, the Founding Fathers never dreamed that the English language was in danger. The word "English" does not appear anywhere in the U. S. Constitution, and the idea of an official language or ethnic exclusiveness was alien to the

of ethnic exclusiveness was alien to the Jeffersonian coocept of a government based upon "the rights of mankind." But the Founding Fathers never dreamed that their young country would stretch to the Pacific and encompass what were then the French and Spanish colonies of Louisiane and Nuevo Mexico.

official language. By 1990, 17 states had . These coercive measures were aimed at adopted laws designating English as specific minorities, with specific political

official language" movement) invoke the Biblical myth of the Tower of Babel as a The rise and fall of the organization warning against multilingualism. In a time of wrenching demographic change, English Only speaks to the need to preserve American culture through the medium of a commoo language. Understandably, to ethnie mioorities (to particular, Hispanies), English Only smacks of racial intolerance. To many Americans, this debate may seem arcane. But, as Crawford ootes, the fight over English Only has profound implications.

Beginning in the 19th century, a series of legislative measures targeted linguistic minorities — from an 1880s campaign to force Indians to learn English on the reservations to a 1920s Republican effort to disenfranchise Yiddish-speaking voters who happened to he Democrats.

their official language.

Apologists for English Only (a generic name referring to the "English as the name referring to the "English as the fear that America itself is threatened.

U. S. English presents an interesting case study. Founded in 1983 by Hayakawa and John Tanton, an ophthalmologist from Petoskey, Michigan, by 1990 the organiza-tion claimed 400,000 members and had raised and spent \$28 million on its campaign to preserve the English language.
U. S. English aggressively lobbied state legislatures, presented an official English amendment before Congress, attracted celebrity endorsers such as Walter Cronkite and Gore Vidal, and even recruited Linda Chavez, a prominent Hispanic conservative to be its president. But in 1983 the Arizona Republican broke the story of a secret memorandum in which Tanton out-lined the dangers of a Hispanic popula-

Crawford's scathing account of Tanton's misadventures is fascinating, though hardly objective. He admittedly plays the role of advocate, arguing that English Only is "mistaken," "shortsighted and-disastrous." But he does not dismiss U. S. English lightly, and notes that it is still a formidable organization.

Alfredo Estrado, the editor and publisher of 'Hispanic', a national magazine, published in English, for and about Hispanics, wrote this for The Washington Post.

By Alan Truscott

THERE are times when the gods of the game seem to be playing a joke on the players. A case in point is the diagramed deal which they, or perhaps a nischievous gremlin, inserted into a duplicate game at the Execution Bridge Cluh in Hallandale, Florida, in March. It was reported by Polly Kogos of Great Neck, Long Island, who held the

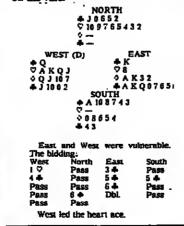
BRIDGE

North cards.

East-West bid themselves to six clubs, accidentally from the right side. In the unlikely event that West had become declarer, a heart lead would have produced a decisive ruff.

But South introduced her spades even tually, and North naturally saved in six spades. This was doubled with a sensa-tional result. After a heart lead, ruffed in the closed hand, declarer drew the miss-ing trumps in one round and began a crossruff. At the finish dummy's hearts were established and scored the last four

North-South had made all 13 tricks with a combined five points, the minimum possible. This was a heavy shock to East and West, but the gods had played an even deeper joke on them. If West had led anything except the obvious heart, he would have defeated the slam, although only by one trick. The fifth diamond would eventually score in the closed hand but dummy's hearts would wither on the vine.









BEETLE BAILEY





CALVIN AND HOBBES









DOONESBURY











BLONDIE





REX MORGAN

WIZARD of ID

I'M TIRED OF THESE LATE NIGHT COMEDIANS MAKING FUN OF ME!







GARFIELD





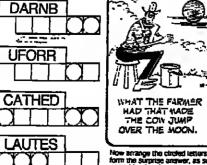


DENNIS THE MENACE



I can't believe someone is teaching her how to play like that."

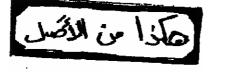




BARREN GIGOLO











INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1992 SPORTS BASE

Oh, Canada! Jays Blast A's, **Head to Series**

बर्त्स क्षेत्रकार

Core

Met Bowing

Featur -

TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays finally learned how to win in October and took the World Series out of the United States for the first time by beating the Oak-land Athletics 9-2 Wednesday to

The Jays' pitcher, Juan Guzman, did what Jack Morris and David Cone could not do, winning on three days' rest, to wrap up Game 6 and give Toronto the victory in the series, 4 games to 2.

Joe Carter and Candy Maldonado made Guzman's second victory of the series easier with home runs that put Toronto ahead 6-0 after

Roberto Aloman, who turned things around with a game-tying homer off Dennis Eckersley in Game 4 - one of the Blue Jays' playoff-record 10 — capped the series off with an RBI-single in the eighth. He was 11 for 26 in the series, tying the record for hits in an AL playoff.

Now, for perhaps the first time all year, the Blue Jays get a brief break. They can celebrate while watching Game 7 of the National League playoffs between Pitts-burgh and Atlanta

The World Series will begin Sat-urday at the home of the NL champion. Then, on Tuesday night, baseball's big event will get some northern exposure for the first time when the Blue Jays play host to

After Ruben Sierra flied out to Maldonado in left for the final out, fireworks exploded beneath the closed lid of the SkyDome and the Blue Jays mobbed each other on the field as fans went wild.

> By avoiding a seventh game, the Blue Jays will be able to set up its rotation — with rest — any way it wants for the World Series. Still, Morris, who shut out Atlanta for 10 innings to win Game 7 last October when he was with Minnesota, will likely start the opener instead of Cone, who is more familiar to NL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Italy, Holland and England were ridiculed as Europe's football gi-

Italy 2, Switzerland 2: In Caglia-

ri, Italy, a last-minute goal from

midfielder Stefano Eranio gave Ita-

ly a dramatic tie with Switzerland

in their opening World Cup qualifi-er on Wednesday. Italy, three-times world champi-

ons, looked down and out as they

trailed after the Swiss scored two

goals in the first half, by midfielder Christophe Ohrel and striker Ste-

Forward Roberto Baggio put It-

meter shot in the 83d minute.

aly back in contention with a fine

But they were heading for their first

defeat in nine games under coach Arrigo Sacchi until the final sec-

onds, when midfielder Eranio

pounced on a poor clearance from defender Alain Geiger and

thumped the equalizer into the far

Netherlands 2, Poland 2: In Rot-terdam, Peter van Vossen heralded

in a new generation for the Nether-

lands with two goals that saved his

country from an embarrassing de-feat to Poland. The illustrious

Dutch team was stunned in the first

20 minutes by goals from Poland's

Olympic soccer heroes Roman Ko-

pitch to hit the equalizer in the first

ninute of the second period after

Polish goalkeeper Jaroslav Bako

England 1, Norway 1: In Lon-

failed to hold a Marco van Basten

don, Norway produced one of its

secki and Woiciech Kowalczyk.

tion on Wednesday.

phane Chapuisat.

corner of the net.

innings. This is his first full season in the majors, and he, like many of his new teammates, were not on the Toronto teams that the blew the playoffs in 1985 and 1989, or the regular season in 1987.

Guzman, however, was on the win the American League playoffs. club that lost last year's playoffs to the Twins in five games.
The loss for Oakland, mean-

while, might begin the breakup of the A's. There are 15 potential free agents on the Athletics, including Dave Stewart, Ron Darling Mark McGwire, Sierra and the Game 6

The loss also ended the AL West's domination in the playoffs. Oakland and Minnesota had combined to win five straight pennants since Boston won it in 1986.

The game got off to an ominous start for Oakland when Devon White opened the first inning with a lazy fly to shallow left field that Rickey Henderson dropped for a two-base error, his third of the se-ries and fifth in his playoff career. No other outfielder has more than

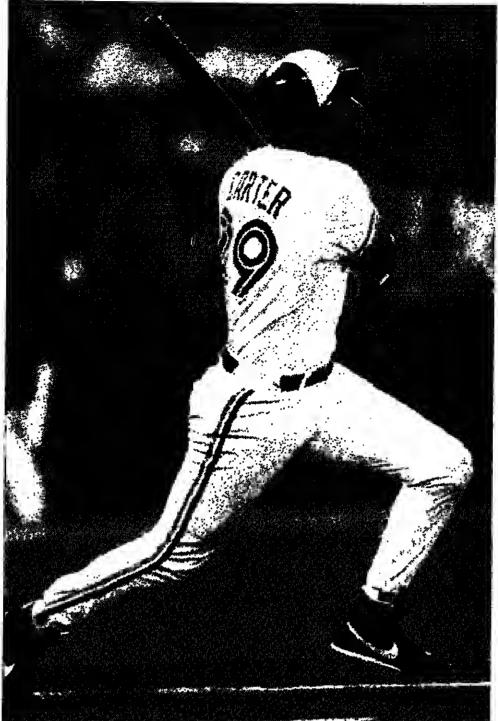
One ont later, up came Carter, who had been 0 for 10 against Moore this season and had only four singles in 21 at-bats in the

Carter, however, had connected for five career home runs off Moore in 66 at-bats. Carter made it one more with a drive that barely made it over the 121.9-meter mark (400 feet) in center field.

Maldonado's second homer of the series capped a four-run third inning as Toronto chased Moore. Roberto Alomar singled and stole second, setting up an intentional walk to Dave Winfield, and John Olerud bounced an RBI double into the right-field seats.

Maldonado followed with a drive much deeper than Carter's, a shot that went 424 feet and landed just below the glassed-in restaurant that overhangs center field.

The burst sent Canadian flags swirling throughout the SkyDome, from inside the Hard Rock Cafe in Gizman stopped Oakland on night field to outside the hotel win-



Joe Carter got the Blue Jays off to a booming start with a two-run homer in the first inning.

the cushion he needed.

Ahead by so much so early, he could relax and rely on making good pitches, rather than tensing up from the pressure of trying to throw perfect pitches.

Soccer Giants Humbled in World Cup Qualifiers

Guzman did not give up a hit by Steinbach off Duane Ward.

until Terry Steinbach led off the Henderson, who ran Toronto fifth with a single. Oakland scored ragged in Game 5, did not help the in the sixth on singles by Sierra, A's at all. In addition to his error, Harold Baines and McGwire. It he struck out to end the third and added another in the eighth oo a lifth innings, both times with two double by Baines, who was 11 for runners on. In the seventh, Hender-25 in the series, and an RBI-single sou flied out to right with a runner

victory in a European zone Group

Hughes's goal in the 51st minute

ended a run of 15 matches since be last scored, against Belgium in the European Championship in Octo-ber 1990.

Denmark 0, Ireland 0: In Copen-

hagen, European champion Den-

mark continoed its scoring

4 qualifying match.

Group 3 qualifier.

Parsons College, apparently did a better job of preparing his team's hitters than did Phil Niekro of the Braves, who pitched in the majors Saybel, Pittsburgh's left-handed batting-practice pitcher, imitated Tom Glavine of Atlanta while Niekro was mimicking knucklehaller Tim Wakefield of the Bucs on Tuesday night. The Pirates then battered a shellshocked Glavine for eight runs in the second inning Tuesday night and coasted to a 13-4 victory over the Braves, tying the National League championship series at

Bucs Rout Braves, 13-4,

To Force Game 7 in NL

Terry Pendleton, left, came in from third as Glavine came out

NL Game 6 Box

He has a three-game losing streak but hasn't lost four consecutive decisions since the 1989 season. This development eerily matched the pattern of the 1991 championship series. At that time, the Braves trailed three games to two but went into Pittsburgh and won game No. 6 and then No. 7. The Pirates will not need Saybel a 41-year-old schoolteacher, for

their Game 7 preparations, because Smoltz is right-handed. Niekro, too, can return to his retirement pursuits of fishing, golfing and "Glavine likes to keep the ball

ATLANTA - Ken Saybel of the

Pirates, who never pitched beyond

three games each and forcing a sev-

enth and deciding game Wednes-

day night.
The Pirates suddenly were only

one game away from becoming the first team in the eight years that the playoffs have been a best-of-seven series to come back from a 3-1

deficit and win the pennant. To

attain that distinction, though, they will have to beat John Smoltz, who

has a 4-0 record against them in the

playoffs this year and last.
Doug Drabek, who has lost the

first and fourth games to Smoltz this year, will start for the Pirates.

away from hitters," said Saybel, who has been one of the Pirates' batting-practice pitchers for 13 years. So I was trying to throw the ball on the outside part of the plate. But basically my job is to throw strikes and let them hit it."
In the second inning, Glavine

threw two pitches too far over the plate, and Barry Bonds and Jay Bell swatted them out of the park for four of the eight runs.

David Instice hit two home runs against Wakefield in the final three innings, but they were hardly no-ticed in light of the Pirates' 13-1

Wakefield, who beat the Braves with a five-hitter in Friday night's time. His knuckleball, according to catcher Don Slaught, was breaking even more than usual - twice on some pitches - and made it difficult both for him to catch the ball and the umpire to call it.

"At one point," Slaught related,
"I said to the umpire, Boy, this is tough. He said, 'You? I have a beadache."

The 26-year-old rookie walked drought, drawing with Ircland in a four compared with one in Game 3. But he didn't walk anyone after the It was Denmark's third goalless fourth, and when the Braves had match in a row. After two disaptwo or three runners on base in pointing ties against newcomers Latvia and Lithuania, the Danes three of the first five innings, they scored only one run. Pinch-hitter are near the bottom of the seven-Lonnie Smith drove it in with a two-out single in the fourth.

"It was a very emotional inning for us," said Lloyd McClendon,

who singled twice in the second, hit

batting .727 (8 for 11) for the series.

"We didn't expect to get that kind

of a lead off a quality pitcher like Glavine, but we're very thankful we

did. It enabled Tim to relax a little

Against Atlanta's starter, the Pirates got six hits, including Bonds's bases-empty home run that began the uprising and Bell's three-run

homer that drove Glavine from the

The Pirates also tossed a couple

of doubles into the incendiary mix,

game after a mere 36 pitches.

Not that the Braves shouldn't

bome run in the sixth and is

team standings while Ireland re-tained first place with five points That was a minuscule rally comfrom three games. pared with the Pirates' earlier ex-The other teams in this group are Spain, Northern Ireland and Alhaplosion. Having already beaten Glavine, a two-time 20-game winnia. The two top teams advance to ner, three times in two championthe 1994 World Cup finals in the ship series, the Pirates had eight straight players bat against him in the second inning without one

making an out.

just as poorly.

Russia 1, Iceland 0: In Moscow, former Ukrainian international striker Sergei Yuran scored foor a hard-earned Group 5 victory in Russia's World Cup debut.

Yuran, playing for Russia be-cause he felt his former side had an uncertain future, latched on to a pass in the penalty area in the 64th minute, turned and stabbed the hall home from 12 meters with the

Russia succeeded the Soviethave had an out or two; as poorly as Glavine pitched, they fielded Union in the qualifying competi-tion after the Communist superpower collapsed last year.

Northern ireland 0, Spain 0: In Beliast, underdog Northern Ire-land drew with Spain after being robbed of a notable victory by a latant foul with seven minutes re-

Winger Michael Hughes burst free through the middle and beaded for the goal, only to be grabbed by defender Antonio Muñoz, who brought bim crashing to the

sively chanted his name: "Bar- home and Lind cruised into secreece, Bar-reece, Bar-reece." But ond. the taunt died as Bonds drove the fourth pitch from Glavine over the right-center-field fence for his first bome run in 19 postseasoo games in the last three Octobers.

As Jeff King and Lloyd McClen-don followed with singles and Slaught sent them racing home with a double to right-center, the crowd became completely silent.

As the game progressed, it al-most became invisible. With the end of each inning, thousands more fans flocked out of the stadium, leaving by the final three innings a scattering that resembled those before the Braves found a winning formula last year.

But then could anyone blame them? The sight was ugly.

After Slaught doubled in the second, Jose Lind hit a grounder to

short, and Slaught tried to go to third. Jeff Blauser should have had him, but his throw hit the runner in the back and caromed into foul territory as Slaught continued



Wakefield didn't knuckle under.

Wakefield, who became a pitcher because he quickly discovered three years ago that he was never going to make it as a hitter, then

ounted to sacrifice Lind to third. Glavine fielded the ball on the third base side of the mound and threw to third but too late to get Gary Redus, carrying a \$455 playoff average into the game, then blooped a double along the right

field line for the fifth run, and Bell went up and hit Glavine's 36th and last pitch over the left-field fence Tom Glavine is a pitcher who lives on the outside part of the plate," Bell said. "When he comes in, he likes to put it on the inside corner or off the plate. This one

was a fastball out over the plate." Leo Mazzone, the Braves' pitching coach, said Glavine was trying to get the ball inside. "He could have been successful on either side," Mazzone said, "but

he caught the heart of the plate."

3 Cubans Defect in Mexico, Seek to Play in United States

MEXICO CITY - Three Cuban baseball players who came to Mexico to play in a tournament have defected and are making plans to live in the nited States, one of the players said Tuesday.

"I decided not to return to Cuba because I'd like to play professional baseball and because of political differences" with the Caribbean island's Communist government, said Ivan Alvarez, a pitcher for Cuba's Indus-

The three have not sought political asylum in Mexico because they hope to go to the United States to play baseball there, Alvarez said.

Alvarez, 22, left his team Oct. 5 in Merida and is now staying with friends in Mexico City. His teammates, third baseman Osmany Estrada and left fielder Alexis Cabreja, defected Oct. 2 and have fled to the United States.

"They set out two days ago for Los Angeles," Alvarez said. "They didn't express it explicitly but they left for basically the same reasons I

He did not want to talk about his political differences with the Cuban

'It would take too long, and I don't like to talk about it," Alvárez said. "What I want to do is go to the United States and develop myself

and for good, but meaningless mea-sure, they added a pair of singles after Charlie Leibrandt, another left-hander, replaced Glavine. When Bonds went to bat as the leadoff hitter in the second, many fans in the crowd of 51,975 deri-

Alvárez said he would probably move to Miami, but would not say

ants toiled for little reward on a night of World Cup qualifyling ac-

Mark Hughes, center, gave Wales its 1-0 victory with a goal in the 51st minute in Cyprus.

cious point from a disappointing their European Group 6 qualifier. England. France could and should have England.
The draw, which is likely to

prompt further calls for England manager Graham Taylor's resignamanager Granam Taylor's resigna-tion after a poor display in the European championship finals, left Norway riding high in group two and celebrating another shock re-

The first goal was the fault of Dutch goalkeeper Stanley Menzo, and Kowaiczyk's header rebound-Norway, who have already beat-en the Netherlands and San Marino in the group, equalized through Kjetil Rekdal's stunning half-voled and went through the legs of Dutch star Frank Rijkaard. ley against the run of play in the 76th minute. But in driving rain, Van Vossen ran 20 meters before scoring one goal 90 seconds before the half-time whistle. He returned to the David Platt had scored for Eng-

land in the 55th. France 2, Austria 0: In Paris, goals from exiles Jean-Pierre Papin same scoreline on their last visit in and Eric Cantona gave France a 1981, also in a World Cup qualifier, long-overdoe victory and two priceless World Cup points at Aus-

But there was precious little else finest results by coming from be- to comfort the French in their vichind to draw and plunder a pre- tory over a feeble Austrian team in en maximum points if Paulo Futre

won easily against a team that had little or nothing to offer.

But four disallowed goals and a maity ballooned over the bar by Papin himself were all an unimaginative French side could muster. Portugal, 0, Scotland, 0: In Glas-

gow, Portugal opened their World p campaign by taking a precious int from a 0-0 stalemate in Scotland. Scotland's sweat and toil was not sufficient to break down a reso-Inte Portuguese defense, leaving the hosts with just one draw to show from their first two European group one game

Portugal, which achieved the same scoreline on their last visit in always seemed happy with their share of the spoils as they dealt comfortably with Scotland's at-

In fact, Portugal would have tak-

standing chances in the closing 14 Belgium 1. Romania 0: A first-

half goal by defender Rudy Smidts gave Belgium a 1-0 win over Romania in their World Cup qualifying match in Brussels on Wednesday. It was the fourth consecutive vic-

tory for Belgium in European group four and the first defeat in group four and the first deteat in three games for Romania. The Belgian team is four points ahead of second-place Romania in the group, which also includes by Czechoslovakia, Wales, Cyprus and the Facroe Islands.

Smidts scored 27 minutes into the match with a low shot from the edge of the penalty area that caught the Romanian goalkeeper, Bogdan Stelea, off guard.

Wales 1, Cyprus 0: In Limassol, Cyprus, Mark Hughes scored his first international goal in two years Wednesday to give Wales a 1-0



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ART BUCHWALD

Dead on 'Larry King'

WASHINGTON — Whether him because he went to public we like it or not, 1992 will go school." down as the Larry King Presidential Year. Never have so many sup-plicating candidates come to his studio on their knees in the hopes

of getting on TV. It's tough because all of the pres-

idential candidates have been on so much that they feel they own the show, and Larry doesn't know

that they're overexposed. "Larry, President Bush is downstairs. He says that he forgot to tell you

how to tell them

Buchwald what a rotten. incompetent, cowardly American

traitor Bill Clinton really is." "I have Sidney Sheldon talking about his new book tonight. I don't have time for Bush. I've had him on every night for the past month."

Larry, Perot is on line 1." "How did he get my number?" "You put it on the screen when you interviewed Boris Yeltsin last night. Perot would like to talk about how the vicious media at-

tacks don't bother him." "He just wants to beef up his volunteers in New Mexico. I got the man on the ballot in all 50 states. What more does he want from

"He says that you owe your career to him because if he hadn't announced that he was running for president on your show, you would

still be interviewing people like Madonna and Dustin Hoffman."

"O. K., but bring him in the back door so that Bush doesn't see him." "We can't do that. Dan Quayle is at the back door. He says that you

"I had Quayle on and he bombed out because we wouldn't let his handlers into the studio to take his

phone calls from viewers." "Guess who is waiting in a taxi in front of the building?

"Harry Truman? "Bill and Hillary Clinton. They want to do their last TV show with you. Just the three of you in the governor's mansion with a log fire ourning and Bill reading from The Oxford Book of Verse."

"The Bushes want me to do the last show from the White House, I must say being a kingmaker is not all it's cracked up to be. Where's Al

"He's in makeup with Jim Bak-

"I can't put them on tonight Chancellor Helmut Kohl is plug-ging his new novel and Woody Allen wants to give his version of what happened

"Larry, you can't turn down the three major presidential candidates. After all, you made them." They were good at the beginning, but they haven't said one new thing since their first show. Even the telephones don't light up any-

more. I feel like the Maytag repair-

"I know that this sounds crazy, but why don't you send your camera crew out and interview the candidates as if each one is a 'man in the street? They'd get a sound-bite and they wouldn't take np the whole show."

"That's not a bad idea, but I can't do it tomorrow night. Prince Charles has been booked to tell his

side of the story." "Great booking, Larry. At least he won't spend all the time talking promised to give him equal time to answer Murphy Brown's attacks on people mean to him."

Joyce Wars Flare Up Again

NEW YORK — A new war has erupted in the rarified world

of James Joyce scholars with two prominent experts charging that another is misleading the world by saying he had "stumbled on" a cache of unpublished Joyce stories,

They say the stories touted by the trish scholar Danis Rose "as a major find" have been published and stud-ied for almost 30 years. Rose this month told the Guardian in London that he had found in archives seven stories written by Joyce in 1923 and then abandoned as he wrote "Finne-

Rose said the stories were "the most significant textual find of this century" and alter "forever our

current model of Joyce." But John Kidd, the head of the James Joyce Research Center at Boston University, and David Hayman at the University of Wisconsin say the stories have been published and widely discussed by

scholars. Hayman published the stories which total 20 pages and which he calls sketches - in 1963 in a book called "A First Draft Version of Finnegans Wake" (University of

Glass on Columbus, Hip on a Grand Scale

By Edward Rothstein New York Times Service

TEW YORK - When the Metropolitan Opera takes the step of commissioning an opera to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Columbus's arrival in the New World, it is not offering an invitation to modesty and caution. So it should be no surprise that Philip Glass's opera "The Voyage," which received its world premiere at the Met, can be accused of neither.

It lasts nearly three and a half hours, cost more than \$2 million and has something for everybody: a mixture of comforting cliché and aggressive pretense, some bombastic insistence and some tender, lyrical music that is among Glass's best. The production also has enough in it to keep the eyes occupied when the mind is not.

It has a 21st-century Coke machine and a crash landing by an alien spaceship 15,000 years ago. It includes men in Victorian top hats asphyxiating in their gas masks and a mass assassination at the Statue of Liberty as a rocket blasts out of its gigantic crown.

It has a scientist, resembling Stephen Hawking floating in a wheelchair and asking about black holes. It is influenced by Doris Lessing's novels and by science fiction tales like "2001." It includes a New Ageish invocation of magic crystals and avant-gardish satires of Americana.

And sandwiched among all of these fantastical conceits, there is Christopher Columbus sailing to the New World.

"The Voyage" is meant to be, in fact, a grandly scaled, grand operatic reaction to a theme that has tended to become monochromatic in recent years. Intent on avoiding the historical debates about Columbus's arrival in the Western Hemisphere (and the increasingly demonic character attributed to him and his voyage), Glass decided instead to use Columbus as just an example of a much bigger issue: the hnman urge to discover and the confrontations between cultures.

It is a theme Glass seems to know firsthand: "The Voyage" itself marks his arriv-al in a cultural landscape to which he was once alien. Sixteen years ago, Glass's op-era "Einstein on the Beach" played at the Met but only as a rental presentation; the house was filled with downtown listeners.

Then in other houses came productions of the composer's new operas, gradually proceeding uptown in their New York performances, beginning at the Brooklyn Academy of Mnsic ("Satyagraha"), ok con-timing at the New York City Opera ("Akhnaten") ok and with a few detours now climaxing with a certificate of citizenship. The opera is the most expensive com-

mission in the history of the Met (Glass was paid \$325,000) and only the second new work the house has presented in 26 years, coming just a year after the first, John Corigliano's "Ghosts of Versailles." The opera not only involved the unstinting financial support of the Met but also brought in traditional opera stars like Tatiana Troyanos and Timothy Noble along with Glass veterans like Douglas Perry.

The audience, which gave the work a standing ovation on Monday night, was a



Patricia Schannan and cast in the premiere of Philip Glass's "The Voyage."

mixture of uptown and downtown, a blend of traditional first-night operagoers and hip explorers from other musical worlds.

Undoubtedly many of the peculiarities of this work come from the confrontations of cultures Glass is concerned with: He wanted "The Voyage" to be eccentric, nonlinear, unorthodox. The composer originally sketched out the opera as an inversion of the traditional voyage, for the story, such as it is, begins with an arrival and ends in a departure. The first act tells of a crash landing of aliens during the last Ice Age, the second act of Columbus's journey and the third (in 2092) of America's discovery of life on a distant world. A prelode includes a scientist's disquisition about cosmology and an epilogue Columbus's disquisition about the virtues of exploration.

Then Glass invited the playwright David Henry Hwang, the author of "M. Butterfly," to write the detailed libretto.

Hwang amplified the allusions to cultural contact and glancingly invoked other themes: the need to find order in chaos and the difficulty of determining whether one is following God or Lucifer in voyages into the unknown. But the libretto suffers under the odd constraints of the opera's structure. No theme is carried through or

developed; there is no dramatic center. No characters anchor the work, and no ideas are consistently explored. One alien who lands, for example, chooses to become part of Earth's Industrial Revolution and is given his own top hat to join other asphyxiating gentlemen passing around cannon balls; the blunt idea then just disappears and has no relation to the rest of the work. The libretto, though, was far less impor-

tant than it seemed. Only about 10 percent of the words could be heard, and Glass doesn't usually pay close attention to individual words or sentences. His music uses roque blocks of atmosphere. His polyrhythms have now been joined by a longline lyricism suited to the voice and by some intriguing experimentation with har-

monies and timbres. Some segments of the music are actually haunting: the aria the commander sings when descending to Earth (ably sung by Patricia Schuman) and Columbus's nightmare music at sea (in which Glass uses a kind of harmonic sliding combined with Spanish rhythms).

But ultimately, despite echoes Glass sets up throughout the opera, the music did not elp the drama any more than did the libretto. His style cannot easily suggest the yearning for exploration; it cannot express desire or even evoke character. It creates expanses of rhythmic patterns, which regularly give way to others. The music can create a sense of voyage but only a voyage without particulars. The churning music paints affects: anxiety, melancholy, anger. mockery, calm.

In this case the result is not musical monotony, as Glass has been accused of producing but an operatic variety show. At the beginning of the third act, Glass introduces farce and satire, which have the effect of aliens suddenly arriving and even

more suddenly departing.
The costumes by Dunya Ramicova were opulent in the second act and cartoonish in the framing sections. And the production by David Pountney and the sets by Robert Israel aggravated the problem Cliché piled on cliché. The aliens walk around in one scene gazing at their hands, as if they had just stepped out of a Robert Wilson production. Obvious icons of books and crosses and skulls keep reappearing. And the third act's buxon cheerleaders and buffoonish political leaders, all of whom are assassinated in front of the Statue of Liberty, created a tableau that was totally irrelevant to the serious departure of earthlings for other worlds.

There were only a few occasions when there seemed to be a music drama pecking out through this miscellany: It was, oddly enough, when Glass seemed most intent on imitating the old operatic world rather than importing the new. Partly because of the compelling singing of Noble, the character of Columbus became so strong a presence in the second act that it seemed a shame Glass had not set his sights higher.

During Columbus's sea voyage, with his visions of monsters and his recollections of Queen Isabella, there was something tonchingly human in his condition. Troyanos, as the queen, produced far too much vibrato to serve this music well, but Noble's troubled obsession came through the swirl of sound.

Glass, at his best, can evoke a kind of tumultuous wonder at things, tinged with melancholy. There were only glints of that spirit here. Glass has already continued his own artistic voyage since completing this opera in 1990. Now the challenge belongs to the Met, to see whether there is some way its own oascent voyage of musical exploration can continue.

PEOPLE

Springsteen's Answer To Pickets: Rock On!

Brace Springsteen, known as the working man's rocker, defied that image by crossing a picket line of municipal employees in Tacona Washington, to perform, But Springsteen did comment on the sitnation at the outset of the show, "I know a lot of you folks came a long way to be here tonight," he said; "so an Oct. 27 concert because of a dispute between a stagehands mand the owner. dispute between a stagehands' union and the owner of a theater in New П

The on-again, off-again romance between Donald Trump and Maria Maples is apparently off again. Trump told Maples that he has no plans to marry her and she should get on with her life, according to unidentified friends of the couple quoted in the Daily News New York Post and New York Newsday. Trump. 46, and Maples, 28, have broken up and patched things up several times before, but this time — so they say — it's for good.

Michael Jackson is to resume his "Dangerous" world tour, beset by health problems, with eight concerts in Tokyo, starting Dec. 12, his re-cording house, Epic, said Wednes-day in Paris. The 34-year-old superstar's last three concerts - in Turkey and Greece --- were canceled because of a vocal chord infection. In August and September, he had canceled concerts in England, Germany and Switzerland.

Elizabeth Taylor is appearing in public service announcement on AIDS saying the word the government won't: "condom." In a TV spot, Taylor tells viewers, "Use . condoms every time you have sex
— every time!" The government's announcements tell viewers to protect themselves. Health officials say the campaign omitted the words "sex" and "condom" to ensure that the ads appealed to the broadest . . possible audience.

The American Indian activist and conservationist Bill Frank Jr. has been awarded the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism. Frank, a leader of the Nisqually tribe in Washington state, is credited with helping resolve dis-putes over salmon-fishing rights.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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John Livel

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Athens

36 18 385 Customs: There is no limit on importing foreign currency. The import of local currency is limited to 100,000 drachmas, no more than 25,000 drachmas can be

exported. Currency: \$1 equals 191 drachmas.



LISBON

Neighborhoods: Lying below the Acropolis of Athens is the Plaka, the beart of the old market district unth its winding streets. Between

the Acropolis and Lycabettus mountain is the main bub. Syntagma, or Constitution, Square, just below the old royal palace. This is now the Parliament building. with the National Garden beyond it. Sidewalk cafes line the square, which is surrounded by high-rises. The Stadiou thoroughfare leads northwest past major hanks and the stock exchange to Omonoia Square, near the National Theater.

Lisbon

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Tourist Office: 57 5086 Trade Fair Center (Feira Internacional de

Lisboa): 362 0130 U.S. Chamber of Commerce: 57 2561

Local Chamber of Commerce: 342 327? Customs: No restrictions on foreign currency ar traveler's checks. Foreigners can claim refunds on the value-added tax on purchases by baring their receipts stamped at Customs.

Currency: \$1 equals 130 escudos. Neighborhoods: Lisbon is built on bills facing the estuary of the River Tagus. Medieval Lisbon can be seen in the Alfama, topped by churches and monasteries. The

commercial and shopping district lies between the Praça do Comercio. fronting on the sea and flanked by lovely pink-bued buildings. and the Rossio, where the National Theater presents its classical facade. Bairro Alto, bome of the fado bouses, also offers some of Lisbon's best restaurants. The nearby resorts of Estoril and Cascais feature un elegant casino und a beautiful coast.

CALENDAR

OCTOBER 13-DECEMBER 6: Paintings by Maria Helena Vieira da Silva, Palacio Galveias, Tel. 797 1326 NOVEMBER 12-14: Berliner Symphoniker, Wiener Singverein, under the ATHENS direction of M. Carydis, Athens Palace of Music, Tel. 728 2333 NOVEMBER 28-30: TEXTILIA/EUROMODE, Hellenic ATHENS Fashion Fair, Hotel Inter-Continental, Tel. 303 0115 NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 8: MOTOEXPO, International Two-Wheel Show, Feira Internacional de Lisboa, Tel. 362 0130 DECEMBER 2-3: Wiener Symphoniker, under the direction of ATHENS Georges Pretre, Athens Palace of Music, Tel. 728 2333 January 6-10: BTL, Lishon Travel Market, Feira Internacional LISHON de Lisboa, Tel. 362 0130

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